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President Asks National Service Law; Sofia Wrecked by Allied Air Assaults; Nazi Losses Laid to Flaws in Defense

Postwar Work Blueprint; Ciano Executed by Axis; Muster-Out Delay Urged

The World's Day—January 11, 1944

Boston: Bay State Ready With Postwar Projects

A total of 538 public works projects, costing $25,600,000, have already been blueprinted by Massachusetts cities and towns and the State for postwar emergency work, Hall Nichols, Secretary of the Massachusetts Emergency Public Works Commission, revealed today. [Page 2.]

Boston firemen will no longer be permitted to drive taxicabs on their days off. At the request of Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan has agreed to issue no more hackney licenses to firemen.

Postwar employment in Cambridge plants promises to be high, according to first reports on survey of 400 companies initiated to help in postwar planning. [Page 2.]

Accountants and auditors are wanted by the U. S. Civil Service Commission to fill 500 internal revenue agents positions now available, the Commission's Boston office announced today.

Fishermen may vote in Boston and New York tomorrow night on ending strike, with Government set against their demands, no sign of compromise in sight and the ports concerned threatened with permanent shutdown. [Page 2.]

In Europe: DNB Reports Count Ciano Executed

Count Galeazzo Ciano was executed today, the German agency DNB announced, after his conviction on charges brought against him for voting to oust his father-in-law, Benito Mussolini, as Italian dictator. [Page 7.]

King George VI has decorated 18 American generals, including Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., and Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, for meritorious action in the Mediterranean.

Opposition to King Victor Emmanuel persists among members of the Italian political party leaders who have informed the Allied Control Commission they intend to press for his abdication.

More Norwegian students have been deported to Germany, presumably for labor service, after arrest for acts considered unfriendly to the occupation authorities, the Stockholm Svenska Dagbladet reports, estimating that the new deportation involves between 350 and 400 students.

Nazi propaganda chiefs have met in Berlin to confer with government representatives and members of the armed forces on the present military and political situation, the Berlin Radio discloses.

Three Spaniards, convicted as spies, were executed at Gibraltar, the AP reports.

Washington: Hershey Urges Mustering-Out Delay

Servicemen should be kept in uniform until jobs are waiting for them, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, declared in an address prepared for a conference of the United States Chamber of Commerce on veterans' problems.

President Roosevelt will summarize his message to Congress over the radio from 9 to 9:30 o'clock tonight. [Text of Message, First Page, Second Section.]

Federal control over retail distribution of coke was invoked by Harold L. Ickes, acting as Solid Fuels Administrator. Some of the coke available for domestic use is to be diverted to supplement supplies of anthracite in the Northeast.

Boy Scouts have been enlisted by the Treasury Department to help place Fourth War Loan posters in retail stores in 2,900 cities and towns next Saturday, in preparation for the opening of the drive on Monday.

National: W. Virginia Soldier Vote Bill Signed

Gov. M. M. Neeley of West Virginia signed into law the soldier vote bill giving service personnel the right to cast absentee ballots. Effective until June 30, 1947, the law was passed at last week's special session of the Legislature.

An island-wide strike in Puerto Rico's sugar industry is unavoidable unless higher prices are paid to growers to meet increased wage demands, according to Charles Goldsmith, Federal Labor Conciliator in San Juan.

Convicts in the nation's prisons have produced for war purposes about $95,000,000 worth of goods and food, it was reported in San Francisco at the First Western Prison Industries, Food and War Conference.

Sweden: King Gustav Stresses 'On Guard' Status

King Gustav told the Swedish parliament that Sweden must remain armed and on guard during the war's climax and that it must "be ready to contribute to rebuilding the devastated world."

A new German-Swedish trade treaty provides for recognition of safe conduct for Swedish ships, which has been refused by Germany since last October. Negotiations are also under way, a Stockholm broadcast discloses, for guarantee by Germany of safe conduct for air traffic to England.

Sweden will not grant the right of asylum to war criminals guilty of nonpolitical crimes, such as torture of prisoners, murder of hostages, deportation of Jews, and similar offenses, declares the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Riiksdag, Oesten Unden.

Shattuck and Rugg Named To Investigate Police Case

Henry L. Shattuck and Charles B. Rugg, two outstanding Boston attorneys, today were named by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, to investigate evidence in the recently nol prossed gambling conspiracy charges against high Boston police officials.

The evidence was offered to Commissioner Sullivan by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell on Jan. 3 to assist the Commissioner "in the performance of his duties." It is understood that if the evidence substantiates the charges which the Attorney General originally made over a year ago, only to nol pros eight days ago, the Commissioner will place the case before a police trial board.

The officers involved are Superintendent Edward W. Fallon, Deputy Superintendents John M. Anderson (since retired) and James R. Claflin, Captains Edward J. Keating and John A. Dorsey.

Mr. Shattuck, State Representative and former City Councilor, is well known for his philanthropy directed toward better recreational facilities for Boston boys and girls and his interest in improving municipal administration.

Mr. Rugg is the son of the late Chief Justice Arthur Prentiss Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. He gained considerable prominence in his successful prosecution of the 1939 ouster proceedings against William F. Callahan, then State Commissioner of Public Works, on charges arising from the expenditure of funds appropriated for rehabilitation of 1938 flood and hurricane.

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Weather Predictions

Fair and Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collection

Reading—Today.

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Coal Is Good If One Knows How to Use It

Official says part of coal coming into Bay State is of different variety than formerly burned.

More and better coal for Boston will be the plea of Mayor Tobin, who leaves Boston tonight for Washington, where he plans to confer with Solid Fuels Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England coal consumers have no cause for alarm if they do not seem to be getting quite as good results as they previously had. With coal mining conditions what they are today, the people of Massachusetts have been very fortunate this winter in getting what fuel experts call "good quality coal." But—one has to know how to use it.

There have been a few complaints from coal consumers, according to John P. McBride, of the State Division of Necessaries of Life. But, he added, an analysis generally has shown the coal to be of good quality, but perhaps of a different variety than the user has burned before, requiring greater adjustments of drafts and a different method of handling.

A considerable amount of what is termed "flat surface" coal has been coming through, he said. This tends to pack down tighter in a heater than the usual irregular shapes, and, because of this fact, less oxygen gets through, and the coal does not seem to burn as well, giving rise to complaints of "slate" or "slag."

No Cause for Alarm

"But, with the Federal law passed in September, making the permissible ash content 15 per cent, and our own State law, passed last winter, setting this at 13.5 per cent, I see no cause for alarm about poor-quality coal," he said. This low percentage of residue ash compares very favorably with the 18 or 19 per cent ash content we used to get back in 1925, Mr. McBride added.

Coal mining conditions are not what they were a few years ago, the office of the State Solid Fuels Administrator pointed out. For example, said a spokesman for Richard L. Bowditch, the very highest type of anthracite, which comes from West Virginia, used to run 3.5 to 4.5 per cent ash. Today that same coal may run 6 per cent ash. Likewise, coal which formerly ran 9 or 10 per cent ash, now comes through 10 or 12 per cent ash.

Labor Shortage

The principal trouble seems to result from the fact that the coal coming through to New England now is of various types, perhaps not just the same a consumer has been used to, said W. A. Clarke, President of the New England Coal Dealers' Association.

Meantime, the Boston School Committee has held up payment of a bill for coal, after Committeeman Michael J. Ward had declared that fuel burned at the Brighton High School had failed to give satisfaction. The fuel was described by Alexander M. Sullivan, Business Manager for the Committee, as "fireproof."

Concentrated blows hit Bulgar will to stay in war — Soviet armies harass Nazi retreat.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Concentrated bombings of Bulgaria's Capital, Sofia, by the Allies appear to foreshadow big events in the Balkans. Last night's raid on the city by RAF Wellingtons, following closely upon the previous day's attack by Flying Fortresses, reduced a large section of Sofia to ruins and clearly showed the determination of the Allied Command to force Bulgaria out of the war.

Reports that German and Bulgarian forces have been assembling dangerously near the Turkish border may explain the concentrated raids, which were launched from Italian airfields in possession of the Allies. The attacks presumably were a foretaste of the uses to which Foggia and the other Italian airfields henceforth will be put. Other raiders attacked the Nazi railway supply lines at Skoplje in Southern Yugoslavia, while others—from Middle Eastern airfields—attacked German installations at Salamis in Greece, as well as airfields around Athens.

The importance Germany attaches to Bulgaria may be gathered from the strong fighter force and antiaircraft defenses assembled for its protection. However, the Fortresses that received the main impact of the defense were provided with a strong fighter escort, which engaged the 40 or 50 defenders in a 30-minute running fight.

In the Russian theater, the Germans evidently are in process of withdrawing as best they can to the Bug River, if not farther back to the Dniester. Two Russian armies, under Generals Vatutin and Konev, are making the withdrawal extremely difficult. The former, with the First Ukrainian Army in the northern Ukraine, is attacking at a number of points between Sarny, 35 miles within the old Polish border, and the Smela Gap, where the line reaches 80 miles back to the Dnieper.

If General Vatutin can cross

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Germans waste forces in Russia by trying to hold untenable positions by futile drives

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 11—Although the Germans are everywhere fighting hard, one outstanding fact seems to be borne out by the recent fighting, namely, that the Reichswehr has lost its capacity not only for sustained large-scale offensive operations, but for coordinated planned defense as well—including tactical inability to cope with the new Russian methods of attack.

Illustrative of the German High Command's apparent lack of a coordinated defense plan is the manner in which it fritters away its already weakened forces in fruitless local counterattacks.

Then there is a tendency among the Germans to cling to strategically unsound and untenable positions until forcibly driven out or mopped up, instead of husbanding their forces—of avoiding battle when the odds are hopelessly against them and withdrawing to more favorable positions.

The very fierceness with which they still fight confirms this picture of lack of plan and co-ordination, for its fierceness is inspired by desperation, not confidence.

Contrast With Rommel

The recent German behavior in the Ukraine in this connection contrasts markedly with Marshal Erwin Rommel's tactics after the defeat at El Alamein in Egypt. As soon as Marshal Rommel saw that the battle was lost he made no attempt at a last-ditch stand anywhere in Egypt or Libya.

Instead, husbanding his surviving forces, he retreated with great skill and speed the entire way to Tunisia where the Germans still had the possibility of holding for a time. In those days the Germans were still capable of sound military planning even in adversity. That was one crowded year ago.

Have the many disasters that have overtaken them since then caused the German High Command to lose their heads, or is it merely that on the Russian front, ever since Stalingrad, things have happened with such breath-taking swiftness that the German Command no sooner evolved any one plan than it was forced to discard it and never caught up with events?

Flaws on Wide Fronts

Recent fate of the Scharnhorst suggests an over-all rather than localized lack of planning in the conduct of operations corresponding to the growing mood of hopelessness and desperation of the German people as a whole.

Conceivably the better heads among the German military have abandoned the conduct of the war, giving free rein to Hitler's "intuition."

In their week-end sledge hammer blow on Kirovograd, the Soviet Command hit the Germans at the very point where the Germans themselves had been fiercely counterattacking for the last two weeks in an obvious effort to relieve pressure on their battered forces on the Ukrainian front around Zhitomir.

General Konev waited until the German offensive power had spent itself against the wall of the Red Army defense, meanwhile concentrating his own offensive group, then striking out with lightning swiftness.

General Konev thus again employed methods that worked so brilliantly last summer when the Russians launched their counter-

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New Bill of Rights

By the Associated Press

President Roosevelt laid what he termed "a second Bill of Rights" before Congress today as a design to assure economic security and independence in the modern war.

"Each and every one of us," he declared, "has a solemn obligation under God to serve this nation in its most critical hour—to keep this nation great—to make this nation greater in a better world."

"We have accepted, so to speak, a second Bill of Rights," he said, "under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race, or creed.

"Among these are:

"The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops or farms or mines of the nation;

"The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;

"The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living;

"The right of every businessman, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad;

"The right of every family to a decent home;

"The right of adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;

"The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment;

"The right to a good education."

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

From the White House to Congress

Roosevelt demands that every citizen help win war in strong message to Congress.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—President Roosevelt today urged Congress to pass a national service law.

The law would be so designed, the President said, as to "prevent strikes" for the duration, and to make available for war services "every able-bodied adult."

The recommendation came in the President's annual message to Congress, characterized by its specific and hard-hitting quality, and covering largely domestic issues.

Mr. Roosevelt linked winning the war with the creation of post-war domestic "economic security and independence," and warned against "rightest reaction" and "the spirit of fascism here at home."

He bitterly denounced selfish lobbies and pressure groups.

He charged "overconfidence and complacency" can "kill American boys."

No Secret Treaties

He declared "no secret treaties or political or financial commitments" had been made at Cairo and Teheran, Iran.

He said he had experienced "a sense of letdown" on returning to America from his North African conferences.

Specifically, he charged "a noisy minority maintains an uproar of demands for special favors for special groups."

Mr. Roosevelt's solution was the Universal Service Act. This, it is understood, would give legal status to Government control over all adults, men and women alike.

Mr. Roosevelt, however, made his drastic recommendation conditional on passage of four other laws:

1. A "realistic" tax law.
2. Continuation of the war contract renegotiation law.
3. A "cost-of-food law," apparently covering subsidies.
4. Re-enactment of the stabilization law, covering rationing and price controls, which expires June 30.

Hard-Hitting Message

Contrary to his conciliatory message a year ago, Mr. Roosevelt hit out vigorously on these and other points.

Again and again he put responsibility on Congress.

He charged that the pending tax law which Congress whittled down to one fifth of the Treasury requests "does not begin to meet the test" of realism.

His recommendation for continuance of the renegotiation clause on war contracts aligns him squarely against Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Furthermore, Mr. Roosevelt spoke positively in favor of a federal soldiers' vote law, contrary to action just taken by the Senate in handing the matter back to the states.

Mr. Roosevelt reserved the last third of his speech for what ap-

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Text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress: First Page, Second Section.

Two Bands of Guerrillas Found Active in Albania

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Jan. 11—Activity of the Albanian guerrillas, which has come back into the news of late, appears to be following the pattern set in the neighboring countries of Yugoslavia and Greece. It has apparently split into two rival groups.

While these two organizations seem to be getting on better together than is the case in Yugoslavia and Greece, the Allied High Command is keeping a close watch on developments in this smallest Balkan country.

From the meager reports available one of the two groups is the National Liberation Committee, the other is the Balkombetar.

The former apparently is operating principally in Northern Albania and the latter in the southern portion of the country. In addition the National Liberation Committee is in more or less close contact with the headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito's) Partisans farther north in Yugoslavia.

Persons familiar with the Albanian situation say the Liberation Committee can be likened to the Partisans of Yugoslavia while the Balkombetar seems to have more points of similarity with the organization of Gen. Draja Mihailovic. At present the Liberation Committee is said to be much more active in a military way. It is doing the bulk of the fighting against

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Dewey Is Willing to Run, Backers Tell G.O.P. Chiefs

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Republicans decided today to nominate their presidential and vice-presidential candidates at a convention in Chicago beginning June 26.

Selection of the convention time and date was made by the party's National Committee after it had adopted a resolution urging the enactment of Federal and State laws to facilitate absentee voting by members of the armed forces.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 11—The answer to the most-asked question in Republican politics today is that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey would accept his party's presidential nomination.

That, at least, is the nearly unanimous conclusion of 200 top G. O. P. leaders, and as such is the most significant political fact to emerge from this two-day session of the Republican National Committee and state chairmen.

Governor Dewey still is not avowing his candidacy but his representatives are avowing he is available.

Committee High Lights

The Governor's willingness to run is openly taken for granted by the high command of the party.

More than that, assurances that he would accept were given to numerous interested politicians. He is certainly a candidate in the eyes of his backers and his backers give every indication that their assurances will not let anyone down.

Apart from the three dimensional emergence of the Dewey candidacy, the remainder of the G. O. P. picture today shaped up as follows:

1. The frank judgment of most of the national committeemen, as reflected in off-the-record talks with correspondents, is that the Republican race already has reduced itself to Governor Dewey and Wendell Willkie. Only the Willkie supporters pretend to believe Governor Dewey is not a candidate and this belief must be interpreted as more tactical than real. Friends of both Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio and former Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Min-

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Son of Moresby Who Took New Guinea Just Fred to Farm Neighbors in Kansas

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 11 (AP)—Fortescue F. Moresby, of the famous British family, is busy enough these days at his new office job without giving time to trans-Atlantic telephone interviews from London.

But together they add up to: "It's upsetting. D'you understand?"

Mr. Moresby, known as Fred to his Kansas neighbors, is a son of Capt. John Moresby, who claimed New Guinea for Great Britain and named Port Moresby after his own father, Sir Fairfax Moresby, in 1873. Fred's brother, Charles, is a member of the High Court at Madras, India.

Wanting to aid in the war effort, Fred Moresby took a job here as his bit toward relieving the manpower shortage. The news reached England, and the London Express called yesterday for an interview.

"I can't understand London being interested in me," Mr. Moresby told the paper's reporter. "It's upsetting. D'you understand? I'm a modest, humble man. I live with my wife and son in a small cottage surrounded by hedge. I have two acres of loam and two acres of orchard, and I like to dig in the dirt."

The reporter wanted more information, and Mr. Moresby added:

"I was sent to the Royal Academy by my father, d'you see? I passed in, but I did not pass out—that is by graduation. The math was too stiff. That was the trouble. D'you know, the headmaster advised me to pursue my career elsewhere, and my dad agreed."

The interview continued until Mr. Moresby told of coming here in 1899, of working for an oil company, and his retirement.

"America has been fine to me. The most I can help is not enough," he added as the London reporter hung up.

Russia Offers Pact to Polish People

Mutual assistance pact bars Government in exile in negotiations.

Soviets set limits on frontier questions affected by accord.

Washington holds aloof on issue, with hope of collective security.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 11—The Soviet Union today offered a mutual assistance pact to a new Poland ready to accept revised postwar eastern frontiers, but simultaneously it repudiate the Polish Government in exile as "incapable of establishing friendly relations with the Soviet Union."

Such is the basic content of the official Soviet declaration on the Polish frontier dispute broadcast from Moscow in the early hours of this morning.

The declaration lays down Russian ideas on this complicated frontier issue. The Soviet Union wants, broadly speaking, a Curzon Line frontier, though it is willing for some alterations in new Poland's favor by the surrender of some districts where the Polish population preponderates. Such changes would, however, be few and small.

Along the Curzon Line

The declaration lays down that the Soviet-Polish frontier shall run "roughly along the Curzon Line which was accepted in 1919 by the Supreme Council of the Allied

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 11—The Soviet Government's declaration on Russo-Polish relations is described in Moscow as substantially an offer to negotiate the Polish boundary within certain limits.

It is made clear, none the less, that the Russians will not yield the Ukrainian and White Russian territories incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1939.

The Russians assert the salient point of the declaration is contained in the passage which reads as follows:

"Poland's eastern boundaries can be established by agreement with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government doesn't regard the 1939 boundaries as unalterable. Adjustments can be made in these boundaries in Poland in favor of transferring to Poland those districts where the Polish population predominates.

In this case the Soviet-Polish boundary could conform approximately to the so-called Curzon Line which was accepted in 1919 by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers and which provides

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By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Official Washington is noncommital today on Russia's highly controversial boundary settlement offer to Poland, hoping that the fairness of American proposals for postwar collective security will triumph over Soviet desires for unilateral action.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull replied "no comment" when questioned concerning the Soviet offer, and officially the United States is remaining aloof from the controversy, while keeping fully and diligently informed.

Soviet Suspicions

Washington is saying nothing which would approve Poland's ceding of territory to Russian demands because it does not approve of unilateral actions, nor is it taking a disapproving stand because it believes boundaries can have amicable postwar settlement under the aegis of the Atlantic Charter and because it wishes to do nothing which would strain United Nations wartime unity.

It is suggested here that Russia has not yet fully resolved its sus-

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Boston Fishermen to Vote On Whether to End Strike

Backed into the last ditch, Boston fishermen prepared to vote tomorrow night on whether or not to continue their strike now in its eighth week.

New York fishermen will probably vote at the same time, and the ballots of the two cities pooled with those of New Bedford, whose fishermen yesterday went 102 to 87 for calling off the tieup.

It is a hard prospect the 2,000 members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union face in the three cities. The Office of Price Administration, against which they are striking, has virtually left it to the strikers to accept its terms or quit fishing. Official sentiment in Washington has hardened, and there is a strong trend toward letting the fishing industry of Massachusetts covered by the strike fade out for the time if the fishermen stay out, as it is only a minor section of the industry.

No Plan Yet Decided On

No practical plan of settlement has been found by the Fishermen's Union. No negotiations are on with Washington. The OPA is making no overtures whatever. Neither is any other government agency.

The OPA is holding its ground on the proposition that it is providing a fair price schedule for the fishermen, that it is giving them the maximum allowed under its orders, and that beyond what it can permissibly give them there is no room for negotiation.

The fishermen insist that their income has been unjustifiably cut as much as 36 per cent in some cases, through OPA wholesale ceilings, that the public has not benefited from lowered prices, and that dealers are getting the advantage of the fishermen's loss.

No New Bedford Boats Out

"The New Bedford fishermen wouldn't go out with their boats on the vote taken yesterday, because the majority was too small," Austin Powers, Business Agent of the Fshermen's Union at Boston, said today. "They decided that all three branches of the union should stick together, and act as one, whatever the majority of all the votes decided. They felt it was not right for one branch to go and not another.

"We will hold a meeting in Boston tomorrow night at Quincy Market Hall near Faneuil Hall, at 7:30.

"We are holding the meeting at night because so many of the fishermen are working at other jobs that they couldn't get away during the day time."

Seven fishing boats set out from New Bedford today and more are planning to go. They are manned by members of the Independent Fishermen's Union, formed here last week. Members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union remained at home, awaiting results of the balloting in Boston and New York.

$25,600,000 Postwar Plans Blueprinted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass, Jan. 11—A total of 558 emergency postwar public works projects to be completed at an estimated cost of $25,600,000 have already been blueprinted by towns, cities, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Hall Nichols, Secretary of the Emergency Postwar Public Works Commission, said here today.

Addressing the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, Mr. Nichols disclosed that of the total amount already earmarked for postwar public works expenditure, about $8,000,000 is for State highway works. Mr. Nichols said the figures were based on reports from 77 of the 365 municipal and county units of government which have thus far reported on their public works plan.

In addition, the Secretary of the Commission reported that 312 projects to cost an estimated $52,000,000, have already been decided upon by the State and municipal and county units, and plans are in project. Of this larger amount, about $33,000,000 will be in State projects, he said.

$100,000,000 Backlog

It is estimated, Mr. Nichols added, that the cities and towns will have a backlog of about $100,000,000 worth of public works projects to provide postwar employment. At present, the figure stands at roughly $34,000,000.

According to State Director of Accounts, Theodore N. Waddell, the borrowing capacity of Massachusetts cities and towns is $100,000,000 greater than it was 10 years ago because of debt reductions, Mr. Nichols said.

In urging local communities to take up public works projects, Mr. Nichols said officials should base their judgment on two factors: One, the need for the project; and two, what the community can afford.

Last night Governor Saltonstall told the Selectmen that Comfortable cash surpluses, accumulated by Massachusetts cities and towns over the past few years, will be vitally needed at the war's end to provide care for returning veterans, to replace worn-out facilities, and to meet unforeseen contingencies in welfare.

He urged the local communities to "lock up" as much free cash as possible to meet the demands which are inevitable as part of the postwar adjustment. Failure to do so, he said, will result in enormously increased tax rates later on.

Governor Warns

Commending the local governments for their sound financial status, which in some cases is reflected in surplus cash equal to a full year's tax levy, the Governor warned:

"The necessity for spending not only to catch up with those things that have been neglected during the war but to furnish employment to the returning soldiers and sailors will require all our savings and more," Governor Saltonstall stated. "The method of using this surplus, of course, is a matter for local determination. How much you will use to adjust tax rates and how much you will use for war adjustment is entirely up to you in your local governments. But I sincerely hope that you will 'lock up' just as much money as possible until the end of the war. You certainly will need it then. . . .

"You should not rely upon Federal aid," the Governor added. "While we insist upon State rights, we must not overlook State responsibilities. Government begins at home. That is more true than ever in these crucial times ahead when new problems are constantly arising which can better be handled at their source than by remote control from Washington."

The Governor cited a seven-point program already under way in the State to meet postwar problems. This includes plans for industrial and economic rehabilitation, veterans' aid, public works projects, including highways and other transportation, and attention to recreation and juvenile delinquency.

Tankful of Thrills and Laughs

Log Rolling, Canoe Tilting, and Sea Lion Feature Sportsmen's Show

Opening Friday night, Jan. 14, the New England Sportsmen's Show will continue at the Boston Arena through next Tuesday, Jan. 18, with three programs of events taking place each day, under the direction of Sheldon Fairbanks, Show Director. Shown here, two north-woods guides have started a big log rolling, their nimble feet enabling them to keep upright until the final ducking as they lose their balance and topple overboard.

No Postwar Labor Slump Is Expected in Cambridge

Many Cambridge companies will be able to employ the same number of workers after the war as now, it is indicated by first returns of a postwar planning survey.

The inquiry was made jointly by the Cambridge Committee for Economic Development, the City of Cambridge through John B. Atkinson, City Manager, and the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce. Tabulation of the replies to questions sent to 400 companies began this week.

"The greater portion of the companies will at least employ the same number of people as they have had during the war, as it now looks to me," Frank H. Townsend, Executive Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, said today. "That is the impression I get from the start we have made on summarizing the results of the survey.

"In a number of companies where there will be an over-supply of workers for peace needs, this will be offset by many not desiring to continue to work in the postwar period.

"In a great many plants the figure of those not expected to be employed checks with the figure for those who stated they did not plan to seek employment after the war.

"I have been surprised by the large number of companies which expect to continue at their present rate of employment after the war is over. This is no doubt due in part to the diversified nature of the city's industries. Many of our plants will use the same help and the same skills on peace production.

"Also, not a great many people came to Cambridge for war work. Ther total is negligible. We have none of the outlook of a 'ghost city' where a multitude was drawn in for war production at some particular plant.

"We have always had a fine type of management, and that will help after the war. As this is a university city, many of our plant executives are university people who have settled here."

Inter-Town War Bond Rivalry Has Awful Forfeit for Loser

Under the terms of a contest now announced by Wellesley and Winchester to outdo each other in sales of Fourth War Loan Bonds, either Maurice C. Bird, Chairman of the Winchester War Finance Committee, or Frederick W. Rice, Jr., Chairman of the Wellesley War Finance Committee, will have to spend a Sunday afternoon in the rival town if his own town loses the sales contest.

Winchester and Wellesley quotas for the coming Fourth Loan are slightly over $1,000,000 and the Chairmen of the Committees in both towns have issued a challenge to each other to compete on a "dollar for dollar" basis. The losers will spend the Sunday afternoon in the other town, a diversion, both chairman agreed, "than which there could be no duller."

The Wellesley - Winchester contest is the first announced of many such rivalries expected to enliven the financial campaign in Massachusetts.

Meanwhile, evidence that the small but steady savings of children swell the War Bond totals without the additional pressure of loan drives was at hand in the disclosure today by the Boston School Department that Boston school children purchased $148,308 in war stamps during November, 1943. This was more than three times the amount purchased for a similar period in 1942, it was announced by Dannis C. Haley, assistant superintendent in charge of war stamp sales.

As a result of the November purchases, 17 Boston schools were eligible to fly the Minute Man Flag, awarded monthly by the U. S. Treasury in recognition of more than 90 per cent student participation in stamp purchases.

State House Clocks Decide to 'Strike'

Time ceased to march on at the State House today. Every one of the 160 clocks throughout the famous building stopped short at 5:15 this morning and there was absolutely no business done on tick.

Cause of the Capitol-shaking interruption was learned when the watchman peered anxiously at the great master-clock installed in the basement. The minute-hand had fallen off and caused a short-circuit in the electric time-keeping system.

State House electricians say the repair job will take considerable time because the face of each clock on the circuit will have to be taken off, and some mysterious adjustment made in the works, before all will synchronize again and time resume its march.

Cheap Postage Makes Blaze For 15,000 Christmas Cards

More than 15,000 Christmas cards that were mailed to incorrect Boston addresses failed to reach their destinations in Boston this past Christmas season.

The cards were destroyed in the Dead Letter Office of the Post Office in accordance with Postal Regulations.

The answer, explained by postal officials today, is that the cards were mailed in unsealed envelopes under 1½-cent postage stamps. They are classified by the Post Office Department as circular mail, and Postal Regulations call for destruction of circular mail that is incorrectly addressed.

The use of first-class postage rates for mailing the cards would have given them forwarding service. The mailer is embarrassed when meeting the addressee at some future time, postal officials declared today, when he or she learns that no card was received.

The public has repeatedly been informed that Christmas cards mailed in unsealed envelopes at 1½ cents postage are handled under the circular classification and "directory" service cannot be furnished, it was pointed out today. If the cards had been mailed "first-class" with two-cent or three-cent stamps on—according to the distance mailed—the postal officials would provide clerical service to attempt to find the correct address and forward them.

One reason for so many cards failing to reach the addressee, an official declared, is that many persons fail to look up addresses, relying entirely upon a "Christmas list" that has been utilized over and over again on each successive Christmas. Perhaps no future correspondence is maintained with these people during the rest of the year and for this reason alone it would seem to be good judgment to mail such cards under first-class postage to insure reforwarding if postal officials had such an address at hand.

A repetition of these unfortunate conditions will occur next month when valentines will be virtually "poured" into the mails with 1½-cent postage attached, officials said today. The public is urged not to send them through the mail without first-class postage.

Valentines in large quantities annually find their way to the Dead Letter Office to be destroyed because they are incorrectly addressed, bearing insufficient postage to be forwarded, or becuase made of such flimsy material and in so many sizes that considerable damage is sustained in going through the postage canceling machines, it was pointed out. Envelopes are often torn so badly that the address is lost.

Warning against using 1½-cent postage stamps on any cards for any serviceman who is overseas was sounded today by postal officials who said that every one of such cards finds its way to the Dead Letter Office. These orders are from the War Department, postal men said, so that any card destined for overseas must have first-class postage. Already hundreds of cards for servicemen overseas have been destroyed.

Mail Valentines To Servicemen Early

Valentines for the armed forces overseas should be mailed this week to allow sufficient time for delivery by Feb. 14, according to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly of Boston. Such mail must be in sealed envelopes and carry first-class postage or they will not be forwarded, he said.

Log Rollers To Share Tank With Sea Lion

Sharing the huge tank at the Boston Arena, where the New England Sportsmen's Show opens Friday evening, north woods guides will compete in log-rolling and canoe-tilting contests as "Sharkey," a seven-year-old sea lion, demonstrates his remarkable flair for comedy.

"Sharkey" has appeared on the legitimate stage, in the movies, and is an old hand on the radio networks. His appearance on the stage was with Jack Haley in the musical comedy, "Higher and Higher."

But, the log rollers, canoe tilters, and the antics of "Sharkey" are not the only ones who will bring plenty of laughs as they splash about in the Arena's tank. There's also Larry Griswold, famous comedy water clown, who made such a hit in Billy Rose's Aquacade.

Voluntary Hospital Insurance Defended as 'American Way'

Compulsory hospital insurance is not so well adapted to conditions in the United States as insurance of the nongovernmental type, according to Walter Bjorn, writing in the Harvard Business Review.

"A federal compulsory insurance plan should offer only nominal benefits nationally," said Mr. Bjorn, who is Group Secretary of the Bankers Life Company, Des Moines, Iowa. Otherwise, the benefits would be greater than the costs of hospitalization in small communities, and the government would thus be furnishing luxury services in many sections of the country.

Inadequate Benefits

"Moreover, since the objectives of such a plan would probably not extend beyond the protection of the masses, the benefits provided would be inadequate for many families."

At present over 16,000,000 individuals are reported to have hospitalization protection through nonprofit plans of voluntary hospital insurance or through insurance companies, the writer noted. Of these more than 12,000,000 are participants in the Blue Cross nonprofit plans.

"This is evidence," he commented, "that nonprofit plans and insurance companies together have offered attractive benefits at costs within the ability of individuals to pay. From the social standpoint, 16,000,000 is not insignificant, even when compared with the 59,400,000 covered by the Social Security Act.

"In dollars, premiums and subscriber dues approach $150,000,000 annually. The New York plan, the largest of the Blue Cross plans, has alone paid out $40,000,000 to hospitals for its plan patients. This is 'big business.'"

Cites American Way

In concluding his article on "Low-Cost Hospitalization Protection," Mr. Bjorn said: "Compulsory health insurance has been in the recent past the subject for much discussion, prompted by the reports of Sir William Beveridge in England and of the National Resources Planning Board in this country.

"The question is raised whether our government should enter those fields of health service where reasonably adequate protection is already provided by private initiative at low cost to a large proportion of our population.

"It would seem that it is still the American way to solve the problem by voluntary efforts."

Group to Discuss Tolerance

A regional conference on intercultural education, aimed at combating racial and religious intolerance through the schools, will be held at the Statler Hotel, Saturday, under sponsorship of the Greater Boston Teachers' Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the Council Against Intolerance in America.

Participating in the conference, which will open with a general session at 10 a. m., to be followed by panel discussions at 11 a. m. and a luncheon at 1 p. m., will be educators, parent organizations and civic leaders.

Julius E. Warren, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, will preside at the opening session, at which Howard E. Wilson of the American Council on Education, Washington, D. C., and George E. Hunton, Executive Secretary of the Roman Catholic Interracial Council, New York, will be the speakers.

Speakers at the luncheon session will be Anne Arnold Hedgeman, Regional Director of Race Relations, Office of Civilian Defense, New York; Prof. John J. Mahoney, Boston University; and James Waterman Wise, Research Director, Council Against Intolerance in America, New York. Dr. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard University will preside.

Panel discussions will be held on the following topics: School and Home, leader, Mabel Wilson, Chairman of International Relations, Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, Springfield; Classroom Techniques for Intercultural Understanding, leader, Clifford S. Bragdon, Smith College; Adult Community Leadership, leader, Marion Blackwell, Executive Secretary, International Institute of Boston; Schools and Community Agencies, leader, Judge John F. Perkins, Boston Juvenile Court; The Press and Minorities, leader, Dr. Louis O. Hartman, editor Zion's Herald.

Theaters Plan Bond Premieres

War Bond Premieres will be held in 2,500 moving picture theaters throughout the country between Jan. 18 and Feb. 15, as part of the motion picture industry's all-out bond-selling effort for the Fourth War Loan campaign, according to an announcement made here today by Sam Pinanski, Chairman of the local campaign committee. He had a message to this effect, he said, from Charles P. Skouras, National Chairman.

"In the last War Bond drive we found the bond premieres one of the most effective ways of selling war bonds," Mr. Pinanski said. "Through these special shows theater men everywhere added many millions to their total bond sales. Reports from the National War Activities Committee of the motion picture industry showed that 1,473 Bond Premieres were staged during the Third War Loan drive bringing in a total of $319,612,721 in bond sales.

"In this drive we are striving to double the number of Premieres and to set a new high mark in bond selling through them."

Admission to the Bond Premieres wil be by bond purchase only and the theater will be scaled to bring in a maximum number of bond purchasers, Mr. Pinanski stated.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair and Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; cloudy Wednesday but becoming colder with decreasing cloudiness in the afternoon. Gentle winds tonight increasing to moderate Wednesday.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer tonight; light snow showers and becoming colder Wednesday, decreasing cloudiness in the afternoon.

Massachusetts, Connecticut: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; cloudy with snow showers in the Berkshires Wednesday with decreasing cloudiness and becoming colder in the afternoon.

Rhode Island: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; cloudy Wednesday but becoming colder with decreasing cloudiness in the afternoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:17 a. m., height 9.7 feet. Wednesday, 1:35 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.

Blue Network Plans Outlined

Plans for making the Blue Network a truly separate radio chain, as required by the Federal Communications Commission's order for its sale, were disclosed today by Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President of the network.

Mr. Kobak, who spoke at the Advertising Club luncheon this noon, said that the Biue Network, which is now using the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company, intends to build new studios in New York, Chicago and Hollywood after the war. He said that the current lease of the Blue Network extends until two years after the war.

The Blue Network, Mr. Kobak declared, is also applying for FM—or frequency modulation—licenses in all cities where it owns radio stations, which are New York, Chicago and Oakland, Calif. The network also intends to secure licenses for television, he added.

At present the Blue Network uses NBC facilities because under wartime conditions it is unable to build new ones, Mr. Kobak explained.

He also described the unusual situation of a network forced to start operation as a separate entity due to a government decree.

More Grade 1 Tires

More grade-one passenger tires will be available for Massachusetts drivers in January because of increased synthetic tire production, the State Office of Price Administration has announced. The January quota is 17,953 as compared with 14,740 in December. The increase is far short of requirements, however, OPA officials said.

Frank J. Howard

Frank J. Howard, of Brookline, who passed on yesterday, is claimed to have pioneered the motion picture industry in the United States. In 1897, Mr. Howard displayed 42 feet of film on a bed sheet hung up in his shooting gallery on Boylston Street, near Washington, using Edison's kinetoscope. This event is credited with being the first public presentation of movies in New England.

Afterward Mr. Howard formed the Howard Motion Picture Company at 546 Washington Street which was the first moving picture exchange in the nation. In 1903, he rented the first films to vaudeville houses.

Mr. Howard entered the theater business with Nathan Gordon. He was president of the Olympia Theater Company which built the Olympia Theaters in Boston, Lynn, Gloucester, and New Haven. Though he retired in 1910, Mr. Howard was president of the Princess Theater Company, operator of theaters in Wakefield and Middleboro.

He was a sergeant in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, a member of the Army and Navy Club, and a life member of many Masonic lodges.

One Tax 'Bill' You Don't Pay

Because of a flood of telephone inquiries and letters at the Boston office of the Collector of Internal Revenue regarding the small "mailing slip" in each Federal Income Tax blank recently sent out, Thomas H. Buckley, Acting Collector, announced today that the small form is not a bill.

The slip, known as Form 1125, accompanying the tax blank, is to be used by the taxpayer in the preparation of final tax figures on the 1943 return.

The form shows the amount of the 1942 tax liability on the taxpayer's return which was filed before last March 15. In addition it notes the payments made at the time the return was filed and by June 15. It does not indicate payments made on estimated returns which were filed in September or December, said Mr. Buckley. No record has been sent by the Collector's office to the taxpayer of the amount of September or December payments, but those figures will have to be supplied by the taxpayers.

"The form—1125—is not a bill for the remainder of the 1942 tax liability as many taxpayers have evidently believed, having forwarded checks of those figures for payment," said Mr. Buckley.

"There will be no billing of the taxpayer for the unpaid one-half portion of the 1942 tax, because part of that tax may be forgiven if it was for a lesser amount than the 1943 liability. If 1942 was larger than 1943, the 1942 figure will be considered as the tax liability. In that event the 1943 figure will be used for 75 per cent forgiveness."

Suffolk Grand Jury Hears Gaming Data

William F. Hayes, Assistant Attorney General, today is presenting to the Suffolk County Grand Jury evidence resulting from the 11 raids on horse-racing and gambling places, staged by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell on Nov. 23 last at 10 places in Boston and one in Brookline.

During the raids 18 men were arrested and in the lower court 17 of them were held for the Grand Jury.

The witnesses included several State Police and Metropolitan Police officers.

Flanders to Speak

The Boston Section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will hold a meeting on Thursday night at 7:30 at Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Avenue. Ernest Flanders of Jones and Lamson will be the chief speaker.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Draft Evaders Get Three Years Each

Three years each in the penitentiary was the sentence imposed today on three members of the Jehovah Witness organization after being found guilty of failing to comply with eSelective Service regulations by Judge George C. Sweeney, in the U. S. District Court.

All three cases were jury-waived and Attorney A. A. Albert argued for the defendants that they be given only two years each, following the precedent recently set by Judge Francis J. W. Ford in a similar case.

Judge Sweeney said that he would not change his usual procedure in this type of case, and repeated "three years." The defendants were: Peter Komninakis, of Arlington; John Frank Giza, of Worcester, and Earle B. Kenyon, of Fitchburg.

Hunt Workers Denied

Maintenance of union membership and check-off of union dues was denied 414 foundry workers of the Hunt Spiller Manufacturing Company, Boston, in a decision announced yesterday by the New England War Labor Board.

Oil Users Warned To Conserve Supply

Massachusetts householders were warned today that they should not have used more than 42 per cent of their total yearly fuel oil rations.

In releasing the weekly fuel oil index, designed to aid consumers to budget their fuel oil consumption, the Office of Price Administration said that with more than half the winter still to come, it is important that every oil user redouble his efforts to conserve his oil supply.

"Unless all conservation measures are taken, the consumer's fuel oil ration may not be sufficient to last through the rest of the winter," OPA officials pointed out.

Eight N. E. Men Nazi Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The names of eight New Englanders are included in a list of 181 soldiers held prisoners of war by Germany, the War Department announced today.

The New Englanders:

Connecticut

Copping, Private First Class Richard B.—Mrs. Charlotte Copping, mother, Manchester.

Johnson, Staff Sergeant Robert D.—Mrs. Gladys D. Johnson, mother, Milford.

Massachusetts

Fila, Staff Sergeant Andrew E.—Mrs. Anna Fila, mother, Haverhill.

Mohr, Second Lieut. Homer H.—Homer E. Mohr, father, Somerville.

Morrell, Private Nathan L.—Victor A. Morrell, father, New Bedford.

Reardon, Sergeant Patrick M.—Mrs. Catherine M. Reardon, mother, Gloucester.

New Hampshire

Blaisdell, Sergeant James E.—Harold J. Blaisdell, father, Dover.

Rhode Island

Cleson, Private First Class Nickolas—Mrs. Sophie P. Cleson, wife, Providence.

4 New Englanders On Casualty List

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The names of four New Englanders are included in a list of 96 casualties of forces of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, the Navy Department announced yesterday.

The New Englanders:

Connecticut

Blakeslee, Leslie C., Jr., Second Lieut., United States Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie C. Blakeslee, Sr., Bridgeport.

Massachusetts

MacDonald, John W., Private, First Class, United States Marine Corps. Killed. Mother, Mrs. Dorothy M. MacDonald, Boston.

Manafield, James F., Private, First Class, United States Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Mother, Mrs. Hilda Manafield, Plymouth.

Markey, John J., Private, United States Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Markey, Sr., Boston.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

Mrs. Sayward will lecture on "Printed Cottons" at 11:00 a. m. at the Museum of Fine Arts.

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Early Italian Paintings" at 2:00 p. m. at the Museum of Fine Arts.

Thursday

Mrs. Tanner will speak on "China Trade Influence" at 11:00 a. m. at the Museum of Fine Arts.

Lucille Monaghan, pianist, will give a recital at 2:45 p. m. in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Save Paper!

America needs wastepaper! One hundred pounds of wastepaper will produce 650 cartons for United States Army field rations K.

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Opposite Boston Common

Save Paper!

America needs wastepaper! One hundred pounds of wastepaper will produce 650 cartons for United States Army field rations K.

Security Tax Heads Senate Battle Array

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Congress waited to only the second day of its new term to plunge into its first big controversy with the Roosevelt Administration.

The Administration wants to see the automatic increase of pay-roll taxes provided by the Social Security Law put straightway into effect as an anti-inflationary measure.

The George Finance Committee of the Senate, however, approved the Vandenberg amendment, to keep the pay-roll levy at its present 1 per cent for employers and employees for another year. The contention of Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia is that the country can't pay more taxes at the present time, and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan charges that the Administration can advance no "logical" reason why the tax should be raised.

This amendment is the first section of the new $2,275,600,000 tax bill to come before the Senate for floor debate, starting today after the President's message.

To Push Veterans' Pay Issue

The House meanwhile revealed strong sentiment to push to quick passage the mustering-out pay plan for veterans. There is no clash involved here between Congress and the White House, and Speaker Sam Rayburn is reported to have passed out word that he hopes to get action this week.

The War Department's original bill is now in Committee, providing a mustering-out pay scale of $100 for less than four months of service; $200 for from four to six months; and $300 for six months or more. The Senate has approved a measure providing benefits ranging from $200 to $500.

Chief development among congressional leaders resulting from their three weeks' visit to home constituencies is a renewed determination to give soldiers the voting privilege. There are indications that the Senate, which threw out a plan for federal supervision and control of ballots would reverse its stand if the bill were offered again. Passage of a substitute measure is in prospect.

Subsidy Compromise Expected

Congressional leaders in going over the immediate program generally assumed that a compromise would be reached on food subsidies, that a tax bill would be passed raising about one fifth of what the Treasury has asked, but with the George revision of the renegotiation contract clauses killed, and that after a Southern filibuster on the antipoll tax bill, the Senate would put it aside through inability to apply cloture.

Senate Republicans meet Thursday to appoint a new acting leader to take the place of Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, who is recovering from an illness. Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, is now filling Senator McNary's place, and may be made permanent.

Democratic Senate and House leaders yesterday discussed the legislative situation with President Roosevelt for two hours ranging from food subsidies and war profits to the possibility of a new Universal Service Act.

Barkley to Lead Subsidy Fight

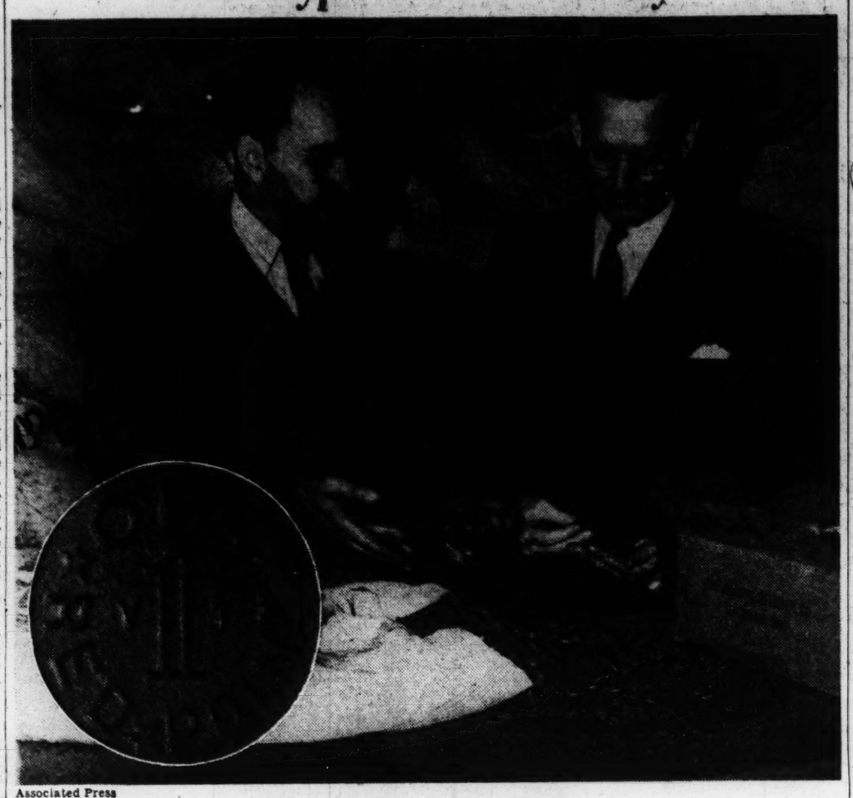
Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky declined to develop the subjects discussed, but indicated he will take the initiative this week in a search for a compromise on subsidies.

Representative Eugene Worley (D) of Texas, Chairman, called a meeting of the House Elections Committee to consider his compromise federal war ballot bill. In the Senate, Senators Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts and Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, proposed still another compromise—limiting federal voting to members of the armed services and the Merchant Marine who are overseas. The Senate Elections Committee slated a meeting tomorrow on the new Lucas-Green compromise federal war ballot bill.

Representative Robert Crosser (D) of Ohio scheduled a meeting of a House Interstate Commerce Subcommittee in an effort to draft a bill freeing Railway Labor Act machinery from interference from any other law. This broad-gauge proposal would be substituted for the original Truman-Crosser bill approving a flat eight-cent hourly wage increase for nonoperating railroad workers.

Scores of resolutions were introduced in the opening days of the new session, and there was the usual grist of speeches.

New Type of 'Food 'Money'



Associated Press

Red and Blue Ration Tokens

George J. Nealeans, Jr. (left) of Cleveland, Ohio, National Distribution Manager for the Office of Price Administration, and M. P. Phell, President of the Osborne Register Company, examine the new red and blue ration tokens which will go into circulation Feb. 27. Sacks filled with the tokens are behind them. (Inset) A ration token.

Food Aid for Poor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Amid a growing Congressional controversy over the stamp plan for subsidizing the food bills of low-income families, a Senate agriculture subcommittee today prepared to start public hearings Jan. 14 on the legislation.

The decision to open the hearings this week announced by Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, subcommittee chairman, apparently assured the stamp plan concurrent consideration with pending legislation to abolish general food price-control subsidies.

Meat Probe Urged

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Representative Walter C. Ploeser (R) of Missouri, submitting a document which asserted that large meat packers and producers "have undertaken to frustrate" the program to control meat prices, called yesterday for a joint Senate-House investigation.

He suggested to Chairman Wright Patman (D) of Texas of the House Small Business Committee that this group and its Senate counterpart look into "the methods and influence which have controlled pricing and rationing of meat."

WMC Plans Labor Ceiling In War Plants

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—War plants in possibly 80 Metropolitan areas will get employment "ceilings" beyond which they may not go, under a new program of manpower rationing announced by the War Manpower Commission today.

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman, said the WMC has reached an agreement with the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and War Production Board, whereby those agencies will co-operate to budget the labor supply in each area where a relatively few plants—perhaps three, two or even one—dominate the field.

WMC officials, estimating these areas number around 80, said Dallas, Texas, is an example of what can be done. Dallas was classified as an acute labor shortage area, entirely because of the estimated manpower needs of the North American Aviation plant there.

When it was determined that the plant needed 10,000 fewer workers than estimated, Dallas was taken off the "acute" list, the officials said.

The new program, an outgrowth of the Dallas experience, is also an expansion of the labor "budgeting" principle in effect on the West Coast and elsewhere. It does not apply in the 17 areas where an "Area Manpower Priority Committee" has already been established to allocate available labor to essential plants. Such committees are found in:

Seattle; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco; Los Angeles; San Diego; Hartford; Buffalo; Detroit; Cleveland; Akron; Newark; Louisville; Dayton-Springfield; Canton, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio; Piqua-Troy-Sidney-Lima, Ohio, and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Mr. McNutt was quoted: "The WMC can and will supply the manpower actually needed in war plants. It does not propose, however, to permit the wasteful use of one worker."

British 'Paper' Decried by Jews

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 — A declaration by the American Council for Judaism opposing the provisions of the British white paper on Palestine that stops the immigration of Jews and restricts their purchase of land was made public by Lessing J. Rosenwald, President of the Council, from its national headquarters here today. At the same time the Council reaffirmed its opposition to Zionist nationalism and issued a call to American Jews to "organize in strength out of deep concern for oppressed Jews everywhere behind a non-nationalistic program to deal with the total Jewish problem.

"Beyond the abrogation of the white paper," the statement declares, "lies the need for a basic solution. That solution, we believe, can come only when there is world-wide recognition of the rights of Jews to full equality. It can come in Palestine only when the pretensions of Jewish statehood are abandoned, and we seek, instead, freedom of migration opportunity based on incontestable rights and not on special privilege. . . .

"We look forward to the ultimate establishment of a democratic autonomous government in Palestine wherein Jews, Moslems, and Christians shall be justly represented, every man enjoying equal rights and sharing equal responsibilities. A democratic government in which our fellow Jews shall be free Palestinians whose religion is Judaism even as we are Americans whose religion is Judaism."

Odd-Jobs Man Can Loaf While Boss Works in a Stunt to Boost War Bonds

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—A well-heeled odd-jobs man willing to put some of his savings into War Bonds can loaf on his veranda next summer while his boss sweats behind the lawn mower or at the woodpile.

All he has to do is bid highest for his employer's services a week from tonight at an auction in suburban Winnetka. Some of the Chicago area's most fashionable residents are putting their talents and muscles on the block to Boost Fourth War Loan sales.

Offers included:

Holman D. Pettibone, President of Chicago Title & Trust, chopping wood; Gilbert H. Scribner, President of a loop real estate company, mowing lawns.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris E. Wilson—he's head of a men's furnishings manufacturing house—butler and cook; Calvin Fentress, banker and lumber and timber broker, chauffeur. [Bidder to furnish the gas.]

Frederick Hossack Scott, President of Carson, Pirie Scott, and Co., raking leaves next autumn; six North Shore debutantes, taking care of children.

Foreign Pigeons Grounded To Guard War Information

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—For fear they might fly back home with secret war information, foreign pigeons were brought under import control last night by the War Production Board.

The birds were added to a list of restricted commodities and specifically excluded from the free entry granted shipments coming "overland, by air, or by inland waterway" from Canada, Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador.

WBP officials explained they were concerned lest someone use the homing pigeons to dispatch information back across the border.

Save Paper!

America needs wastepaper! One hundred pounds of wastepaper will produce 650 cartons for United States Army field rations K.

Way Is Sought For Educating Of Servicemen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Educators of the nation pondered today — without definite conclusions—how best to go about the gigantic job of giving free education to returning veterans.

Representatives of about 20 educational associations in an all-day meeting behind closed doors sponsored by the American Council on Education, agreed on many points but couldn't agree on how the Government ought to select the top administrator of the program.

A five-man committee was appointed to study this problem and report to the full group in another meeting Jan. 22.

Underlying much of the debate was the issue over federal and state jurisdiction. Many public school authorities, including state education commissioners, are anxious that educating veterans be largely under control of state governments, financed by federal grants, instead of being administered by some federal agency which has no traditional education function.

Vigorously discussed, said participants, was a bill by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, designed to carry out President Roosevelt's proposal of free education for veterans. The bill provides that the President, with the consent of the Senate, appoint an administrator who would nominally be in the U. S. Office of Education.

First Commercial Butter

Commercial butter was first made in the United States in 1856 in Orange County, N. Y.

Plans Laid to Import More Farm Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 — With American farm labor still at a premium this year, the War Food Administration is making plans to import another 70,000 Mexicans, Jamaicans, and Bahamians for work in the fields and on the farms this spring and summer. A bill already has passed the House and hearings will soon open in the Senate which would appropriate about $35,000,000 for this year's activities by the WFA along this line, as compared with $26,000,000 allotted to it last year.

Approximately one half of it, as last year, is expected to be used for domestic labor resettlement, the rest for interstate use of Mexicans, Jamaicans and Bahamians in farm work. This year's sum desired is larger than that provided last year for two reasons: Last year's appropriation covered only eight months; this year the FHA hopes to build 80-odd camps badly needed for housing of farm hands.

Of course, any sudden demobilization of war manpower would put an end to this importation of Caribbean labor, but no official here expects anything like that to interfere with this year's plans. Next year is another matter.

Commission's Report

Some light on the past year's experience with the Jamaican and Bahamian laborers was shed by the report released yesterday by the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission on two years of activity. However, it was not concerned with the use of Mexican labor, since Mexico is outside its province.

It was the FHA which supervised these three groups of imported labor. Eighty per cent of these workers were Mexican. The AA-CC confined its concern for these workers primarily to handling the diplomatic problems and complaints that arose.

It is emphasized by both the FHA and the AA-CC that the manpower shortage in the United States, dovetailing as it did with unemployment problems in the Bahamas and Jamaica, was the only reason for the use of this foreign farm labor. During the year, about 56,000 Mexicans, 8,900 Jamaicans, and 4,500 Bahamians were brought into the United States. The WFA claims there were crop losses last year which can be blamed on lack of labor.

Through agreements the United States made with the various Governments concerned, a minimum work period was guaranteed the imported workers. They were to be employed at least 75 per cent of the working days of their stay in the United States. This was fulfilled with few exceptions. Perhaps the most unusual period of enforced idleness occurred in Michigan, when a five-week rain period held up work in the sugar-beet fields. For days under the 75 per cent guarantee workers received $3-a-day subsistence.

It also was arranged that a certain portion of each individual's earnings should be sent home either to his family or to be held for his future use. This amounted to 75 cents a day for the Bahamians, $1 a day for the Jamaicans, and 10 per cent of earnings in the case of Mexicans.

Earning Totals

Gross earnings of the Jamaicans totaled about $4,500,000, of which more than $850,000 was sent home. The Bahamians earned approximately $1,600,000 and sent home $276,000. The Mexicans earned over $19,000,000, but returned only $1,916,000.

Most of the Mexicans worked west of the Mississippi, particularly in California. The Bahamians stayed east of the Mississippi generally, particularly in the Middle West and the South. The Jamaicans stayed north of the Mason and Dixon Line.

This importation of Caribbean and Mexican help, in the opinion of both the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and the WFA, has been a real success. The fact that plans have been formulated to continue it support this view. While working perhaps slower than native farm labor, these importees are more thorough, many farmers believed.

Since the wages paid these laborers had to be the going rate in each locality, the farmers were not provided a cheaper form of help. The average earning of these workers was approximately 42 cents an hour. There were unusual instances when certain ones earned $15 or more a day.

Mexicans Feted In Denver Send-Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver

Every effort was made to promote international good will by the treatment of 5,000 Mexican nationals who worked in Colorado last summer to plant and harvest important food crops.

When they were assembled near Fort Lupton in the early winter to return to Mexico, and later in Denver from which long trainloads pulled out, they were sped on their way with hearty thanks in a program of entertainment sponsored by citizens of the Denver area under leadership of the public schools and of the joint Spanish-Anglo Committee on War Activities. Dancing by Spanish-American citizens of Denver featured the train-platform goodbys.

What surprising things the War gets from a SOAPMAKER!

THE SIMPLE purpose of Procter & Gamble has been to give you the best of soap—to serve you and your family and your home with Ivory and Oxydol and Camay and Duz.

Yet today finds us, like all Americans who love their native land, deeply immersed in the effort of war.

We are still making soap. We still serve the household and the home. And in addition, we are doing hundreds of things today that five years ago we never dreamed of doing. Every one of our 29 plants is, to a greater or lesser degree, at the service of our Armed Forces and our Allies.

In some we make soap and its by-product, glycerine, and glycerine goes into explosives like dynamite and smokeless powder and cordite.

In others, we turn out shortening for the Army's field rations, we help the Navy keep its brass and copper shining, we produce materials that go into plastics for the bombers of our Air Force.

In two tremendous new plants—built and owned by Uncle Sam, but staffed and managed by Procter & Gamble—we assemble and load shells with TNT and other explosives.

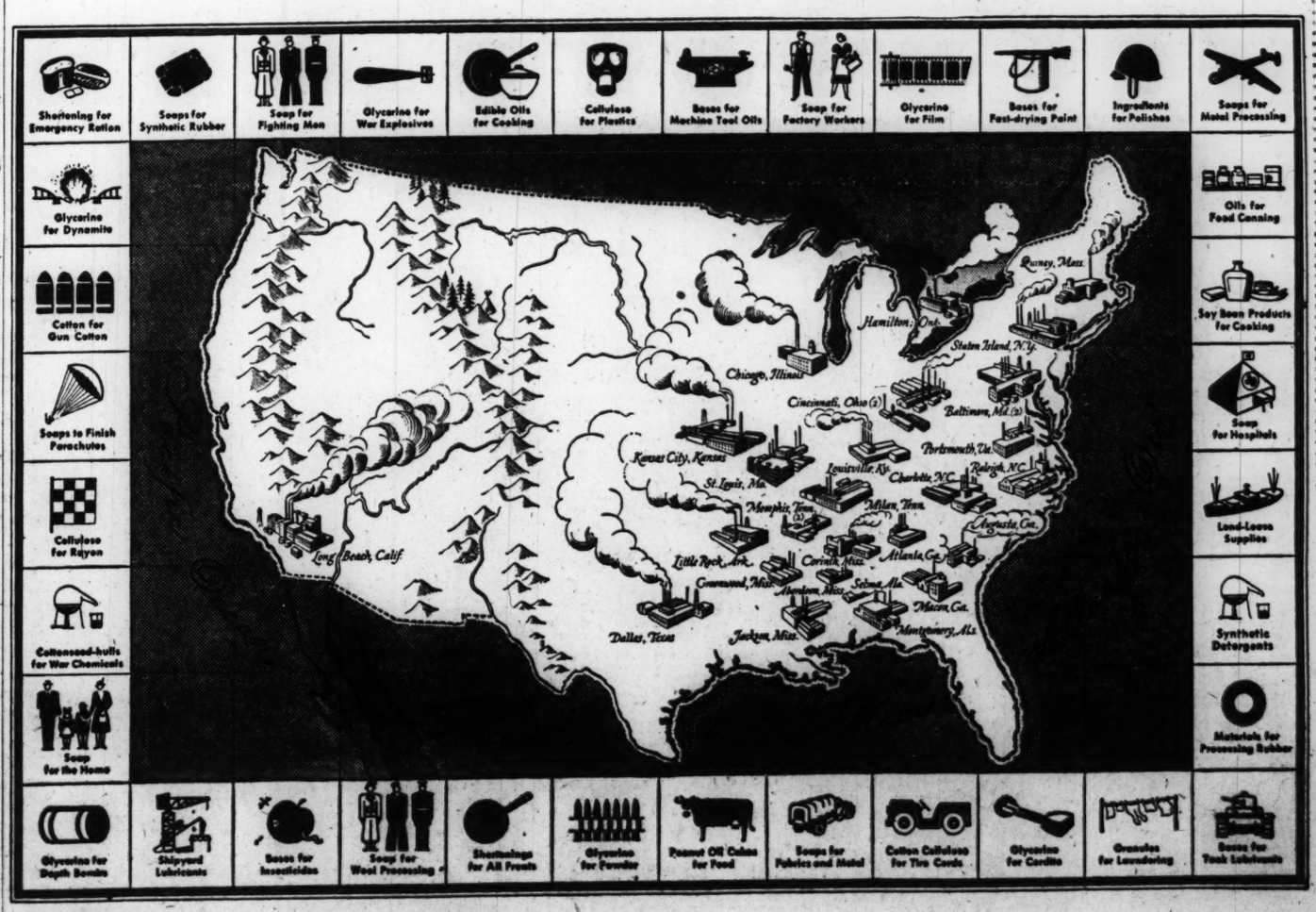
In fact, each and every one of our factories is hard at work, doing everything a soapmaker can do to help win the war—producing things important to the fighting front, the production front and the home front that backs them both.

And that is why today we are proud to say: "29 Procter & Gamble plants—and all doing their part"!

SOAP is a TOOL of PEACE and a WEAPON of WAR

29 PLANTS ALL DOING THEIR PART

FOR THE HOME FRONT—THE PRODUCTION FRONT—THE FIGHTING FRONT



Procter & Gamble *Soapmakers since 1837*

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'The Cherry Orchard' Presented at Wilbur—Skyscrapers in Graphic Art

Miss Le Gallienne, Schildkraut Starred in Chekhov Revival

By Edwin F. Melvin

In a season that has not been prolific in substantial new plays, it is heartening for those who look to the theater for something more than light diversion to find Chekhov on the stage again.

"The Cherry Orchard," which Carly Wharton and Margaret Webster brought to the Wilbur last evening, though it belongs among the modern classics (its fortieth anniversary occurs this month) is not too familiar to the present theater generation. Fifteen years have elapsed since Eva Le Gallienne presented the play in Boston with Nazimova as Lyubov Andreyevna, herself and Josphine Hutchinson as the daughters, and Paul Leyssac as the brother, Leonid Andreyevitch.

For the present production, which Miss Le Gallienne directed and in which she is making her debut as Lyubov, a new translation has been provided by Irina Skariatina. It follows the earlier versions closely enough so that it is not disturbing to those who remember the play. The dialogue is easy, and, with the production to help, conveys to the audience a feeling of the Russia that Chekhov was writing about and an understanding of the symbolism that is a part of his dramatic method.

* * *

Chekhov's plays are more of moods than of action. The material is delicate and elusive. It easily can slip through the fingers even of careful and sensitive players. But Miss Le Gallienne and the members of her cast have managed well. Here and there exception might be taken to detail. The main proportions, however, are well planned. Regardless of minor matters of emphasis the performance is alive. It has warmth and depth, humor and pathos, the glow of sympathetic understanding of the Russian character which makes Chekhov endure.

The production reaches its peak in the second act, in the open country, when Lyubov and her brother, the daughters, and their friends, talk about the past and the future but refuse to come to grips with the present and the problem of the mortgage which hangs over their cherry orchard. It is of almost equal quality in the third act, in the living room, when they dance and try to be gay though they know that the mortgage has been foreclosed. The finale too is handled with notable skill.

* * *

Both Miss Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut, who are costarred, do their roles well. Miss Le Gallienne succeeds in suggesting the effervescence, the moments of despair, the lightness, and the indecision of Lyubov. Mr. Schildkraut's style of acting is suited to the theatricality of Leonid, his liking for speech-making, his fondness for dramatizing himself. In both brother and sister can be felt the futility of a Russian way of life that even in Chekhov's day could be seen to be passing.

Leona Roberts, an actress of long practiced ability, gives a sparkling performance as Charlotta, the governess. A. G. Andrews, as the old valet Firs, is sound throughout the play and in his final moments just before the curtain falls is particularly effective. Stefan Schnabel gives a satisfactory performance as Lopahin, but the role is difficult and there are moments when the character does not seem to have reached its final form. This Lopahin, for instance, does not quite seem to have the heart of gold that others attribute to him—just the more obvious Midas touch. But 90 per cent of the character is there.

Lois Hall makes a charming daughter, and Katherine Emery gives an intelligent interpretation of the frustrated Varya. Eduard Franz lends due weight to the significant speeches of the student Petya, and Carl Benton Reid is amusing as the impecunious neighboring landowner. Stanley Phillips seems a little too ebullient as the valet, Yasha, and Elizabeth Eustis a bit too simpering as Dunyasha, the maid. But Rex O'Malley keeps the blundering Epihodov well within bounds. Humor, as Mr. O'Malley exemplifies, is at its best when it leaves something to the imagination of the audience.

'The Cherry Orchard'

At the Wilbur—Revival of Chekhov's comedy, presented by Carly Wharton and Margaret Webster. Translation by Irina Skariatina; production staged by Eva Le Gallienne; settings and costumes designed by Motley. The cast:

Lopahin	Stefan Schnabel
Dunyasha	Elizabeth Eustis
Epihodov	Rex O'Malley
Firs	A. G. Andrews
Anya	Lois Hall
Varya	Katherine Emery
Lyubov Andreyevna	Eva Le Gallienne
Leonid Andreyevitch	Joseph Schildkraut
Charlotta Ivanovna	Leona Roberts
Semyonov-Pishchik	Carl Benton Reid
Yasha	Stanley Phillips
Petya Trofimov	Eduard Franz
A tramp	Bruce Adams
The stationmaster	Michael Gray
A post office clerk	Jack Lynde
Servants and guests	Lois Holmes, Beatrice Manley, Annette Sorell, H. Etienne.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—"Young Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE., 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31 m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Meet John Londoner." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 29.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"Experiment in Freedom." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

London—10:10 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Guatemala—11:45 p. m.—Concert, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Wide World

Rehearsal for the Theater Guild's 'Jacobowsky and the Colonel'

Left to right: Oscar Karlweis, J. Edward Bromberg, Elia Kazan (director), Annabella, Louis Calhern, and Theresa Helburn, administrative director of the Guild. The play comes to the Plymouth Jan. 31.

Dance Notes

Milada Mladova has left or is leaving the cast of "The Merry Widow," it is said, for a vacation in California, and subsequent return to Broadway in Alfred Bloomingdale's new musical, "Allah Be Praised," with dances by Jack Cole, which goes into rehearsal Feb. 1. In her new role, Mladova will not only dance, but speak and sing.

Irina Baronova, who has been dancing at the Roxy, will have an important role in Dave Wolper's new musical, "Follow the Girls," for which Catherine Littlefield will stage the dances. Beatrice Seckler and William Archibald, both former Humphrey-Weidman dancers, are on the new Roxy bill.

Incidentally, that new musical play of Lodewick Vroom's "Shadow Dance," starring Vera Zorina, is, according to report, about the pin-up ballerina of another day, Fanny Elssler.

Mildred Jenkins

Mildred Jenkins, Negro soprano, is scheduled to give a Boston recital in Jordan Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 1. She will be assisted by Ruth Culbertson, accompanist.

Harvard-Radcliffe Concert

The Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra gives a concert in Paine Hall, Harvard University, on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 19, George Brown conducting. On the program stand the Schubert Symphony No. 4, the Schumann Piano Concerto, and short pieces by Beethoven, Glinka, and Rimsky-Korsakoff. The pianist is Kalman Novak.

Wynn Richard

Robert Hall Collins

Singing in Jordan Hall tonight

Today's FM Programs

WEZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade; Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—American Red Cross program.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Music; "Transportation."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—"Moods for Moderns."
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler Reports.
8:30 p. m.—National Auto Wreckers Asso.
9:00 p. m.—President Roosevelt.
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:15 p. m.—Sec. Frank Knox; others.
10:45 p. m.—Music; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Orchestra.

Etchings on Modern Theme Shown at the Boston Museum

A selection of etchings and drawings of skyscrapers has been placed on view in the Print Department of the Museum of Fine Arts. This modern theme has challenged the ingenuity of many a draughtsman. The New York skyline has been interpreted by artists of varied tendencies and temperaments. The prints show that the great panorama does not appear the same to any two spectators.

Some of the artists have had architectural training and they are impressed by the engineering. Their buildings stand firmly on their foundations, they are structurally solid. The artist had delineated their forms carefully thrusting them into three-dimensional depth. The cubist concept of representation has been helpful. It is paradoxical, for cubism is a form of abstraction, and yet when employed shrewdly in compounding a design, it can heighten the illusion of realism.

Artists given to inwardness and fancy, have transformed the New York silhouette into a dream city, the lineaments of which are tenuous, and the textural firmness unsubstantial. The range is wide, the opportunities vary, once it is held acceptable to transmute a realistic scene with disregard of measurable, palpable fact. John Marin, for example, seems to be seeking a telling thrust, an inner structural element that bespeaks the very nature of architectural form. Perhaps he is simply recording how he himself feels about these mammoth edifices that dwarf and daze men. His is not the builder's viewpoint. Joseph Pennell was less abstruse. He admired modern architecture and engineering, and saluted the most startling accomplishments he had witnessed, the New York skyscrapers and the Panama Canal.

In the exhibition are prints and drawings by Howard Cook, W. C. McNulty, Martin Lewis, Samuel T. Chamberlain, John Taylor Arms. Some of these artists have spent a great deal of time reporting the beauty of ancient architecture, paying tribute to the great Gothic builders and stone carvers. There is none of the textural elaboration, or decorative device, or imaginative detail in modern architecture to invite the interest of the artist seeking such enhancements. He is forced into a special mode of handling, into abstraction, or fanciful alteration, inasmuch as a mere straightforward record would tell little more than a camera study.

There is exhibited simultaneously a group of plates, "Views of Rome," by the eighteenth century Italian, Piranesi. He came from Venice to Rome where he portrayed archaeological remains. The Piranesi engravings have become a historical landmark. They are more than reports, for they show a powerful command of structural design, and a capacity to employ line, light and shadow to build up on the plate deep, impressive vistas. Many modern etchers look back with respect to Piranesi. The surrealists have imitated him.

D. A.

Jam Session Jan. 16

The first Symphonic Jam Session of the season for service people, conducted by Arthur Fiedler of the Boston Pops Orchestra and sponsored by the Greater Boston U. S. O., will be held at 3 p. m. on Sundays, Jan. 16, at the Temple Place Service Club. Previously scheduled to start on Jan. 9, the session is open to all officers and enlisted men and women who play an instrument.

The Entertainment Committee of the U. S. O. asks each interested person to send a card to the Headquarters at 7 Water Street, Boston. Refreshments will follow the musical program.

Opening Tonight

At the Plymouth—World premiere of Ernest Pascal's comedy, "Peepshow." The play, divided into eight scenes with five settings, is said to offer a new approach to the triangle situation. The cast includes John Emery, Tamara Geva, David Wayne, Mary Howard, Dwight Weist, Elizabeth Dewing, Dayton Lummis, Edward Broadley, and Lionel Monagas. David Burton directed the comedy. Lemuel Ayers designed the settings. Mr. Pascal is the producer in association with Samuel Bronston.

Alice Faye

In "The Gang's All Here," opening today at the Keith Memorial.

Gordon Quartet

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 11 (AP)—The Gordon String Quartet hereafter will be sponsored by the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester. Jacques Gordon, who founded the group in 1921, will continue as director and also as head of the Eastman School violin department. Cellist will be Luigi Silva. The other members are Walter Hagen and Morris Krachmalnick. The quartet will tour New England this week.

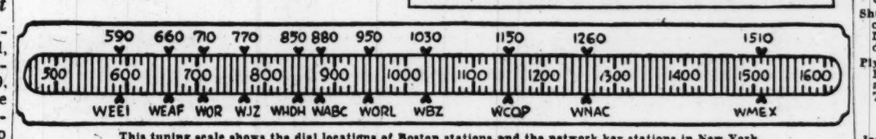
For Dance Teachers

The Dancing Teachers' Club of Boston announces a Normal School to be held at the Club headquarters, 1126 Boylston Street, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 13, March 5, and April 2. The faculty consists of Lucile Marsh, editor of Dance Magazine; Muriel Stuart, faculty member of the American School of Ballet; Hazel Boone, tap specialist and secretary-treasurer of the club, and Donald Sawyer, teacher of smart ballroom dancing.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 'Mary Marlin'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news.	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Across Caribbean.,	Music; Poll of Hits	'Ma Perkins'; sketch.	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News; Snapshots.,	National Farm & Home	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry and the
3:45 "Help Wanted"	Hour; speakers; music	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Variety show with or.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Melody Mystery
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
4:30 N E Fuel Situation	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead";	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:45 Defense; "Date"	Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown	Maritime Service; or.	Les Brown's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	All-Star Dance Parade.	'When a Girl Marries'.	Musical Roundup	News; J. Messner's Or.
5:15 E. Howe, m. c.	'Dick Tracy''; sketch.	'Portia Faces Life';	'The Black Hood'; dr.	Irish melodies
5:30 Follies; Quartet	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	'Chick Carter'; sketch.	Irish melodies
5:45 'American Women'	'Capt Midnight'; sketch	Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Geoffrey Harw'd	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Talk; Serenader	Musical program	"Moment Musicale"
6:30 "Musically Yours";	"Jerry and Sky"	D'Arrigo Serenader	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH studio orchestra	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 Harry James's Or.	'WAVES' Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; Talk; Music	News service
7:30 American Melody	Metropolitan Opera,	'Salute to Youth'; Or.;	'Confidentially Yours';	Jerome Kern's Music
7:45 Hour; songs; or.	USA; soloists	songs; dr.; Q Reynolds	Fred Lang, news	Jerome Kern's Music
8:00 'Big Town'; drama	"Watch World Go By"	Ginny Simms; inter	"Moods for Moderns"	Studio speaker
8:15 'Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30 Judy Canova Show	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Nat'l Auto Wrecker's	Tommy Carr's Or.
8:45 comedy; or.; news	Variety Show; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Asso. R'ndtable; spkrs.	Variety Hour
9:00 Pres. Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
9:15 Pres. Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
9:30 Report to Nation;	Eddie Oliver's Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air;	Variety Hour
9:45 guests; dr.; orch.	Dance orchestra; songs	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	'How Can We Overcome	Variety Hour
10:00 "Romance"; "Peg	Raymond Gram Swing.	Bob Hope Variety Show	Group Animosities?'	Variety Hour
10:15 o' My Heart"	Chester Bowles, OPA.	Bob Hope Variety Show	Secretary Frank Knox	News service
10:30 Ben Albert Thomas	America Tomorrow;	Red Skelton and Co.	speaker; others	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45 "Report on Radio"	Forum; guest speaker	Red Skelton and Co.	Music; Weather	Harry James' Orch.
11:00 News; Wld War 2	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:15 "Jan"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch.	Weather; 'Off Record'	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Art Jarrett's Orch.
11:30 Shep Field's Orch.	Fishermen's program	Words at War; drama	'Sinfonietta'; Russell	Day's End; music
11:45 Shep Field's Orch.	Dance Orch.; News	Words at War; drama	Bennett, guest cond.	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ melodies	
7:15 News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News service	Music; Weather	N. E. Fellowship; re-
7:45 News; Rideout	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	The Wax Museum	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	The Wax Museum	Food; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Nancy Lee, wom's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue,	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum; Talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air;	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "New Horizons";	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; Music
9:45 Food Fair; Talk	The Breakfast Club	"Between the Lines"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River"; drama	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Music; S. Amer. Music	Olmsted's Story Dram.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30 "Open Door"; sketch	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Helpmate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill";	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life'; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow; dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	Wom's Professional Cl.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	'David Harum'; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; 'How'	News service; Talk
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; W'ther	Boake Carter, news	Musical program
12:15 'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Musicale; News
12:30 'Helen Trent'; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hank Lawson's Music	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show; Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	"Hoedown"	kov's Or.; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Rodriques & Sutherland	'Guiding Light'; drama	News; Music Roundup	Curtain Time
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	'Today's Children'; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Curtain Time
2:30 "To Love Is Best"	Concert Hall	"Light of the World";	Concert Hall	The Pepper Shaker
2:45 "Ferry Mason"; sk	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	Nashville Varieties	News service
3:00 'Mary Marlin'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news.	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Caribbean'; drama	Musical Poll of Hits	'Ma Perkins''; sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News; Snapshots	State Department of	'Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45 "Help Wanted"	Education; speaker	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30 Life to the Front	Singing Stars	Loreuzo Jones; sketch,	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch.
4:45 Cadet Nursing Pgm	Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	All Star Dance Parade	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Red Nichols' Or.
5:15 Evelyn Howe, m c	Dick Tracy, sketch	'Portia Faces Life'	"The Black Hood"; sk.	Irish Melodies
5:30 Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"	'Just Plain Bill'; sk.	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	'Captain Midnight'; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Sports reporter,	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Snapshots; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30 Lyn Murray's Show	Jesting With Jesters'	Jesting With Jesters'	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH Studio Orch.	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In Gloaming	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Musical program	"Halls of Montezuma";	Musical Comedy Songs
7:45 'Easy Aces'; sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Corps series	Rhythm Ramblers
8:00 Monty Woolley and	Watch World Go By	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	"Sizing Up the News";	"France Forever"; dr.
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Drama, with Jean	Quiz Program; guests;	Beat the Band; Hilde-	'Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Hersholt; News	J. C. Flippen, m. c.	garde; H. Sosnick's Or	L. Romay; D. Rodney	"Lest We Forget"
9:00 Frank Sinatra's Mu-	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: French
9:15 sical Variety Show	Network program	guest: Betty Hutton	Gracie Field's Show	Piano Music
9:30 Jack Carson Var-	Louis Prima's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	'Soldiers With Wings';	Classical Album: French
9:45 show; C. Landis	Dance orchestra; Songs	"Mr. District Attorney"	Drama; Janet Blair	Piano Music
10:00 Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	Royal Arch Gunnison	Local sports
10:15 Franz Lehar music	B. J Thomas; 'Beholder'	Musical Knowledge	Sports Preview; A Ward	Local sports
10:30 Morton Gould's Or.	The Symphonette; M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Local sports
10:45 Alec Templeton	Fiastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Music R'ndup; Weather	Local sports
11:00 News; World War 2	News	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service
11:15 "Jan"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch	Weather; Bump Hadley	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:30 Concert Orchestra;	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Elisabeth Schum'n	Lou Breese's Or.; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Student Prince," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Cherry Orchard," by Chekhov. Starring Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Mexican Hayride," musical comedy by Cole Porter and Herbert and Dorothy Fields. 8:30. Matinees Thursday, Jan. 12, 19, at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Peepshow," new comedy by Ernest Pascal. Featuring John Emery and Tamara Geva. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Boston recital debut by Robert Hall Collins, baritone, Grace B. Davis at the piano. 8:30.

Statler Hotel, Main Ballroom—Fourth Morning Musical of the season. Ezio Pinza, bass. 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall—Second Youth Concert by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—Lecture with music on the next program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, by Nicolas Slonimsky, pianist. 4:45.

Films in Boston

Exeter—News, 2, 5, 8:05, "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—"Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Nearly Eighteen," Gale Storm, Bill Henry. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler, Gwen Kenyon. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9. "The Gang's All Here," Alice Fay, Carmen Miranda, Phil Baker, 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:10, 10:05.

Kenmore—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 1:30, 4:50, 8.

Majestic—"Algiers," Hedy Lamarr, Charles Boyer. 11:41 a. m., 2:57, 6:13, 9:29. "Something About a Soldier," Tom Neal. 10:08 a. m., 1:24, 4:40, 7:56.

Metropolitan—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. 10 a. m., 12:53, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "The Good Fellows," Helen Walker, James Brown. 11:42 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova, Dennis Day. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Orpheum—"Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:55, 7:25, 10.

Paramount—"Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:20. "Nearly Eighteen," Gale Storm, Bill Henry. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Son of Dracula," Louise Allbritton, Robert Paige. 9:31 a. m., 11:51, 2:11, 4:50, 7:38, 10:07. Stage Show: 10:53 a. m., 1:13, 3:33, 6:21, 9:09.

Scollay—"Princess O'Rourke," Robert Cummings, Jack Carson, Olivia de Havilland. 11:38 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Hostages," Paul Lukas. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Navy Log of Victory," "Sails Aloft," "Women of Britain," "The Battle," "Alaskan Frontier," "Andy Clyde," cartoons. First release National and War News.

State—"Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 2:08, 4:42, 7:18, 9:50.

Telepix—March of Time "Naval Log of Victory." "India's Royalty." "Una Merkel." "Migratory Birds." "Rendova." "Invasion of New Britain," color cartoon, world news. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas. 2:30, 5:15, 8:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, Robert Cummings, Jack Carson. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. "Hostages," Paul Lukas, Luise Rainer. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart, Bruce Bennett. "Always a Bridesmaid," Andrew Sisters. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley. "Victory Through Air Power."

Regent: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg, Joan Davis.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. Continuous 2-11.

Coolidge Corner: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power."

Cleveland Circle: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Yanks Ahoy," Joe Sawyer, William Tracy. 2, 8.

University: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. "Mr. Muggs Steps Out."

Codman Square: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power." 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power." 1:40, 8.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young, 3, 7, 9:14. "Murder on the Waterfront." 2:03, 8:15.

Park: "In Old Chicago," Alice Faye, Don Ameche. "Banjo on My Knees," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Passport to Suez." Warren William.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 2:30, 8:15. "Jacre." 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Converse: "There's Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. 1:38, 4:31, 8:05. "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 3:03, 6:16, 9:29.

Mystic: "Harvest Melody," Johnny Downs, Rosemary Lane. 2, 7, 9:55. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. 2:42, 8:42. "That Nazty Nuisance," Bobby Watson, Joe Devlin. 1:52, 7:52.

Orpheum: "This Is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 2:55, 8:40.

Strand: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 1

Repatriate Tells Story Of Experience in Manila

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mary McMillan of Brookline, one of the recent Gripsholm repatriates, is still marveling over the contrast between the New Year's Day, 1944, and that of 1942, when she saw the Japanese march into Manila. She and two other American women with whom she was traveling had been caught in the Philippines en route home from China. Miss McMillan described some of her experiences at a luncheon today at the China Center in Boston.

It is with a hearty chuckle that Miss McMillan recalls the somewhat nefarious way in which she and her two friends spent that New Year's night two years ago. "But perhaps I should not confess to being a looter," she laughed.

Dressed in a long, flame-colored housecoat stunningly embroidered with a Chinese monogram in black, she was sitting, as she spoke, on the sofa of her brother's living room in Brookline, and looking the essence of gracious gentility. The idea of her ever engaging in such an activity as looting did seem a bit ludicrous. But as she continued, the gleam of satisfaction in her eye became understandable.

She and her friends, all three of whom had been serving as volunteers in a United States Army hospital in Manila since a few days after Pearl Harbor, suddenly decided on New Year's Day that the Red Cross should take some of the supplies at the hospital before they fell into Japanese hands. Miss McMillan telephoned the American representative of the Red Cross at 6 p. m. suggesting that the Red Cross appropriate the supplies. He said it was too late to do anything that night.

Thought Differently

But she and her friends thought differently. They secured a lorry from the manager of the hotel where they had a room, and with the help of the manager's son and the illumination of a couple of flashlights saved hundreds of dollars worth of medical supplies and instruments. They worked until midnight in constant danger of being stopped by the Japanese. These supplies, which they turned over to the Red Cross, subsequently served the prisoners well at Santo Tomas for several months, she said.

Miss McMillan described the feeling of some of the Americans in Manila that New Year's Eve. "I never felt so humiliated in my life," she declared. "We turned on the shortwave radio and heard President Roosevelt telling President Quezon how fine he was and the letter telling General MacArthur his name would go down in history. Yet there we had been for three weeks, five American Army posts and the Navy Yard at Cavite wiped out and no sign of help from our government, while the longwave radio at the same moment was telling us the Japanese were marching on Manila. You can't imagine the ignominy of it."

The news of Pearl Harbor came to Miss McMillan at Baguio, where she had gone for a few days when told on Dec. 2 that there was no telling when their ship would continue its course to the United States. Within an hour of the announcement on the radio, she said, Camp John Hay at Baguio was wiped out and they were bringing in the wounded. The Quezon Cabinet which was meeting that week occupied the next table to Miss McMillan's in the dining room at the Pine Tree Hotel in Baguio.

Slept on Cabinet

She has much the same story of imprisonment to tell as the others who returned on the Gripsolm. For months at Santo Tomás she had only an upturned filing cabinet with one soft cushion for a bed. But that was an improvement over the cement floor. She and her friends were worse off for food than some of the others because they had no Filipino servants or friends to bring them any, not having lived in Manila. With 469 other women she shared a single bathroom equipped with three showers, four toilets, and two wash bowls.

"What the Japanese could never understand was how we could laugh the whole thing off," she commented. The group with whom she was taken prisoner on January 4 rode into camp singing, "Where Do We Go From Here," and this spirit, she said, prevailed pretty generally all the time she was there.

The worst part of her whole experience was the trip back to Shanghai in a Japanese cattle boat in Sept., 1942. She slept on a shelf in the hold with an 18-year-old boy on one side and a dignified English gentleman on the other and 250 horses and several hundred Japanese soldiers a few feet below. There was no place to sit and no drinking water the whole 10 days. "I could never wish my worst enemy anything worse," she declared. Life in the Chapei internment camp near Shanghai was somewhat better than at Santo Tomás—but the Gripsholm seemed like heaven.

Miss McMillan had been with the Rockefeller Foundation at the Peking Union Medical College since 1932 and was returning at the request of its director when she landed in Manila. She had gone back to China from a visit home only 10 months before Pearl Harbor.

Wednesday Meetings

Massachusetts Branch of the Shut-In Society—Annual meeting at the College Club, 2:30 p. m., Miss Anstace E. Jenkinson, President, presiding. The work of this national organization includes visiting, correspondence, and the sending of magazines and books to shut-ins. Letters and literature in Braille are prepared for blind members and sick-room comforts are supplied according to the needs of members.

D. A. R.—Members of the Old Colony Chapter will meet at the home of Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln, 121 Main St., Hingham, and Mr. Lincoln will speak to them on "Old Hingham." The Johanna Aspinwall Chapter will hold its annual card party at the home of Miss Margaret Fish, 9 Prescott Street, Brookline, at 2 p. m. Mrs. Henry H. Lynch is Chairman; Mrs. Frank E. Roberts, Regent, will preside at a brief business meeting.

It Makes a 'Whale' of an Exhibit

United States Army Signal Corps

Scrimshaw Examples in Major Clark Collection

The jagging wheels were used to print pattern in pie crust or cookies. The tiny urn, lower center, held the farewell tears of the wife or sweetheart left behind by the whaler-craftsman.

Law Defeats Strike Claims In Fall River

Out of 4,000 claims for unemployment insurance growing out of the big textile strike at Fall River, only a small number, it is expected, will be granted. Workers made idle by a tie-up they did not want will suffer along with those who called the walkout.

This is the way that payments to the jobless looked today at the State Division of Employment Security here. It began sending out rulings Friday night, which yesterday brought complaints from union leaders of unfairness. However, state officials said that the Division was simply applying the provisions of the law and that they had no other choice.

Not since the war began has a work stoppage in Massachusetts produced so many demands for unemployment insurance. The strike opened Dec. 13, has closed two mills and reduced seven others to a minimum of output.

An Inter-Union Affair

The strike is strictly a struggle between labor unions. It was called by the Loom Fixers' Union, an old independent craft organization, in protest against tactics used against it by the new Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Two other independent craft unions then joined the loom fixers in sympathy.

The actual strikers number around 1,400, according to their spokesmen, and between 4,000 and 5,000 other workers, mostly members of the C. I. O., have been made idle.

"The law says that no benefits shall be paid to any grade or class of workers where a stoppage of work has been caused by a labor dispute," a spokesman for the Division of Employment Security said today.

"When a stoppage occurs among production workers, a grade or class, as named in the law, is taken to include all production employees. Office workers, teamsters and other groups entirely distinct are excluded, but in the production of goods no line is drawn between crafts or otherwise.

Lose Under the Law

"Hence the C. I. O. textile workers who have been made idle by a strike against their union cannot receive unemployment insurance, and neither can the loom fixers, knot tiers and slasher tenders who are carrying on the strike.

"That is the law, and we don't have any choice.

"We are investigating each individual case. Whether a worker is eligible or not for benefits depends entirely on the facts in each case."

Representatives of the three striking craft unions were summoned to Washington by the National War Labor Board for a conference today looking toward ending of the strike.

Teeth and Bones of Whales Spell Scrimshaw on Cape Cod

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Jan. 11—Folk art of Cape Cod cannot be considered complete without scrimshaw, and Maj. Eugene Clark, Purchasing and Contracting Officer at Camp Edwards, has collected nearly 500 pieces, which will eventually find their way into a museum.

Scrimshaw, which appears to include various kinds of carving and decoration of ivory, bone and shell, was the hobby handicraft of the Cape whaling crews in the days when a trip lasted a year or two.

Jawbones and teeth of whales, resembling ivory except in the grain, which runs lengthwise instead of in a circular course, furnished the material from which men of Nantucket and New Bedford carved the objects in Major Clark's collection. Among them are dainty jagging wheels, which imprint a pattern in a pie crust or cookie; swifts, umbrella-shaped devices which help to pull yarn apart; and painted whale teeth, weighing three to four pounds apiece.

There are needles, forks, knives and spools, as well as tiny urns in the shape of Grecian vases for holding the farewell tears of a wife or sweetheart. Their caps screw on. They were turned out on crude lathes aboard ship.

Major Clark's interest in scrimshaw was aroused 10 years ago while at work on articles about New England maritime history for the Navy. He discovered that the hobby occupied a good deal of the leisure time aboard the whaling ships. Toward the end of the 19th century three carloads of scrimshaw were sent to an exhibition in Chicago. The articles were all sold, by all accounts, none returned to New England.

Vermont Board Takes Up Issue Of Vote for Men in the Service

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 11—Recommendations for revision of State election laws to permit all Vermonters in the armed services to cast their ballots in the coming national election, will be considered, probably this week, by the State Commission on the Codification and Revision of Election Laws.

Secretary of State Rawson C. Myrick, said he would try to get the commission together some day during the week, but added it was doubtful if any concrete plan would be evolved at the first meeting of the commission on which Gov. William H. Wills could base a call for a special session of the General Assembly.

Changes were made by the General Assembly when it met early in 1943, to permit men and women in the armed services to cast their ballots by obtaining absent voters' ballots from their town and city clerks, and providing a method for registering them as a legal ballot. At that time, however, it was recognized that the procedure could apply only to those servicemen and women within the country's borders, although it was the consensus of legislative opinion that servicemen should vote wherever they were located.

No check has ever been made as to the use made by the servicemen of the "absent voters' ballot" procedure in the elections of 1942, Secretary Myrick said, because those ballots were sent directly to the town and city clerks. Those servicemen who availed themselves of the Federal provisions for voting, whose ballots came directly to the Secretary of State, weres few in number, the Secretary added.

Governor Wills has indicated his decision regarding calling of a special session of the General Assembly to revise election laws would hinge entirely on the recommendations made by the special commission.

Loans to Farmers

Approximately $1,000,000 has been loaned to the farmers of the eight western counties of Vermont, according to a report of Lawrence Beaman, Treasurer of the Farmers Production Credit Corporation, made at a meeting of its members in Burlington this week.

The report emphasized that experiences with member loans had been exceptionally good last year, with substantial repayment records. A membership gain of 17 per cent and a 32 per cent increase in money lent were reported.

Plumley Named

Appointment of Fletcher Plumley to be Chairman of the Vermont Public Service Commission was announced this week by Governor Wills. Simultaneously with announcement of the acceptance of the resignation of William R. McFeeters, of St. Albans, who has held the office since Feb. 1, 1941. Mr. Plumley will take office Jan. 15. Until then, Charles C. Merse, senior member of the Commission, will act as chairman.

Mr. Plumley has served during Governor Wills' two terms as Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs. He is a lawyer by profession. With his father, Representative Charles A. Plumley (R), Vermont, he has maintained law offices in his home town of Northfield.

Federal Taxes

Vermonters paid almost 60 times as much money to Uncle Sam in the form of Federal taxes during 1943 as they did 10 years ago, according to Fred C. Martin, U. S. Collector of internal revenue for the district of Vermont.

Vermonters paid to the Federal Government last year $44,673,473 as compared with $21,013,550 during the preceding 12 months, the collector said. In 1933, when Collector Martin took office, Vermont paid approximately $753,000 in Federal taxes.

Waves Win Naval Reserve Commissions

War Activities in New England

Another group of Waves graduated today as commissioned officers into the United States Naval Reserve from the Midshipmen's School at Northampton. Capt. Mildred H. McAfee, USNR, director of the Women's Reserve, reviewed a special drill put on this morning by two platoons selected from the three graduating companies. Following the drill Captain McAfee addressed the class of new officers which, for the first time, includes as many as 25 lieutenants (jg) and one full lieutenant.

The graduating class mustered for the last time at the hotel and paraded up Main Street to John M. Greene Hall, accompanied by a drum and bugle corps. Snare drum players included Midshipmen Mildred Bourihan, Easthampton, Mass.; Rachel Spinner, Chicago, Ill.; Ruth Harris, Reno, Nevada; and Helen Wise, Steubenville, Ohio; bass drum, Evelyn Berger, Madison, Wis.; cornets, Isabel Lynch, Belmont, Mass., and Cassie Rae Wilcox, Flora, Ill.

Main speaker at the exercises this morning was Prof. Roger W. Holmes of the Mount Holyoke College philosophy department. Student speaker was Ensign Leila Johnson of Barium Springs, North Carolina.

A group of Spars and Marines were graduated as communications officers at the same exercises.

Among the six highest in the class at Northampton, Midshipman Eileen Ann Putney of Hartford, Mich., spoke for her shipmates at the graduation exercises in John M. Greene Hall. The class included 72 students who were selected from the enlisted ranks for officer's training. One contingent has been assigned to Communications School for further training and two smaller groups to Air Navigation School and School of Supplies and Accounts.

Soldier Quiz Program

The boys in an antiaircraft unit at Camp Edwards have a novel idea for getting a seven-day additional furlough. A quiz program, patterned after a popular radio show, is conducted and the questions deal with military training, guns, equipment and everything G. I. Starting with a reward of two cents for answering the first question correctly, the contestants must reach the 64-cent question to be considered eligible for the grand prize—a seven-day furlough. Winner of the first program was Private Louis Krause of Beverly, Mass.

Birthday Party

Servicemen whose anniversaries come this month will be given a real home birthday party tonight at 8 o'clock in Red Shield Club No. 2 just opposite the South Station at 180 Federal Street. Qualifying servicemen are urged to come and make themselves known. All others are invited to come along and help make it a good party. In keeping with the Salvation Army's desire to make these clubs the serviceman's "home away from home," the program director, Miss Ester E. Edeen, with the senior hostess, Mrs. Gladys Harmon, of Newton, have planned an informal birthday party that will be similar to the kind the men would have if they were at home. Birthday cake with candles, birthday presents, social games, other entertainment, and refreshments are on the program. Tonight's party is the first of a monthly series to run throughout the year.

United States Army Signal Corps

Maj. William F. Robinson

Promoted to Major

Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, Commanding Officer of the Boston Ordnance District has announced that Major William F. Robinson has been promoted from the grade of Captain. He is Chief of the Property Branch. Major Robinson is a native of Methuen, Mass., and was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1931 and received his Master of Science Degree in 1932, at which time he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

"Chaser" Is Launched

A 110-foot submarine chaser was launched today at the Quincy Adams Yacht Yard, the first vessel to slide down the Yard ways in 1944. Mrs. Patricia Hastings, wife of Edward B. Hastings, of Wellesley Hills, and daughter of Commander Carley H. Paulsen, USNR, officer-in-charge of the small craft division, sponsored the new navy craft.

Newsman Honored

The Liberty Ship Edward H. Crockett, to be named for an Associated Press War Correspondent who was killed in the torpedoing of a British Naval Vessel in the Mediterranean, will be launched Saturday, Jan. 15, at the Yard of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation. Mrs. Sally Dexter Crockett, of Lowell, widow of Mr. Crockett, will christen the ship.

Wheaton Student To Address Club

Miss Moo-Lan Chuang, Wheaton Senior, will describe social work she has done in China, and Mrs. Esther Colby Sweet, Wheaton alumna, will tell of her legal aid work with servicemen, at the Boston Wheaton Club supper meeting at 6:30 tonight at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue.

Former Wheaton students now in the armed forces are also scheduled to speak.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Brown stamps "R," "S" and "T" now valid; "U" stamps become valid Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Spare stamp No. 2 in Book 4 worth five points on purchases of fresh pork products and sausage through Jan. 15.

Brown stamps "V" will become valid Jan. 23; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13; "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944. Stamp 30 becomes valid for five pounds on Jan. 16.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" became valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. Period 3 coupons also good until March 14 (Class 4, small domestic usesrs, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Safety Committee Savings Planned

Plans for reorganizing the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety with a saving of $3,600 a month in administrative costs, were outlined today by J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Committee, appearing before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Farley said the Committee on Public Safety was already operating at a saving of $10,000 a month below the expenditures authorized in the State budget and that additional saving could be effected by eliminating 22 minor positions in eight divisions of the Committee.

Ways and Means Committee members expressed the opinion that since the Legislature is not in session any plans for reorganization would be a subject for the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

Walter W. O'Donnell

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 11 (AP)—Mayor Walter W. O'Donnell, who passed on here yesterday, was a former Massachusetts Assistant Attorney General and recently had started his second mayoral term.

A native of Northampton, he was educated at Georgetown University and Law School, interrupting his college career to serve in World War I. He was graduated from law school in 1923, practiced law in Washington and Chicago and then in 1925 opened a law office in Northampton.

Ten years later he joined the staff of Attorney General Paul A. Dever as Assistant Attorney General. He was first elected mayor of Northampton in 1941.

Million-Dollar Memorial to Veterans Planned for Site Near Charles River

A million dollar war memorial, with a 147-foot tower visible from across the river as well as from the Fenway, Commonwealth Avenue, Boylston and Beacon Streets, will be erected after the war at the junction of Boylston Street and Charlesgate East, Mayor Tobin announced today.

The memorial will commemorate all Boston men who have served in the various wars in which the United States has participated.

Designed by Charles D. MacGinnis, the building will be constructed of granite and marble. While the plans are practically complete, the landscaping still has to be worked out, the Mayor said. Within the structure, he added, rooms will be provided for the use of veterans' meetings.

Tentative plans call for landscaping all the way from Boylston Street down to the Charles River, with a lagoon at the back of the building.

Financing of the memorial will be by an appropriation decided upon by the trustees of the George Robert White Fund.

The design chosen is a modification of one submitted in a contest held in 1931 by the State War Memorial Commission. Mr. McGinnis' design, which has finally been selected, with some changes, by the trustees of the White Fund, took second place in that 1931 contest.

Scots of Boston Plan to Celebrate Burns' Anniversary

Greater Boston Scots are to celebrate the 185th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, Scottish poet, on Jan. 21 when the Boston Caledonian Club holds its annual observance ceremonies at the Hotel Statler.

The program, proceeds of which are to go to war relief, marks the Club's ninetieth celebration of the Scottish poet's birthday. There will be a concert and dance.

William D. Coutts, Chief of the Club, heads the observance committee, J. Gordon MacLeod is chairman of the reception committee, and George B. Smith is floor director.

Soloists at the concert are to be Mary Nevery and Dorothy C. MacNeil of Boston, sopranos; Franklin G. Field, Boston, baritone; David Miller, Worcester, tenor. A troupe of Caledonian dancers, directed by Charlotte M. Thomson, will perform the Highland Fling, and other national steps. The Club's bagpipe band, directed by Hector MacDonald, will play Scottish airs. Scotty Holmes' Orchestra will furnish music for general dancing.

Fewer Bikes Available

Pointing out that only a very small number of new adult bicycles are now available for civilians, OPA officials today announced that the Massachusetts quota of new bicycles for January is 725, a drop of 1,042 from December figures. This quota is the lowest since bicycle rationing began.

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Concentrated Allied Air Assaults Wreck Bulgarian Capital

Continued from Page 1

the 70 miles at the mouth of the gap and join General Konev's Second Army, which has driven within 15 miles of Smela, he may trap many thousands of German soldiers.

However, although the Red Army claims to have wiped out large numbers of Germans, including three tank divisions, one infantry, and one motorized division, there still is little mention of German prisoners taken, and therefore apparently little sign that the Germans are being trapped. On the contrary, they appear to be executing an orderly retreat.

From today's communiqués, the Russians apparently are only 30 miles from the industrial city of Rovno on the Berdichev-Warsaw line. Farther south, they are seven miles from the Bug river. In between, they have started a new salient headed for the railroad junction of Vinnitsa, 20 miles away.

The difficulties of the Germans have been greatly increased by the depredations of well-drilled guerrillas behind the lines, who succeeded in derailing two troop trains.

In Italy, the Fifth Army continued its pressure against the German lines around Cassino, 70 miles from Rome, capturing Monte Pedro, five miles southeast of the stronghold.

In the Pacific, American naval units have come to the aid of American troops spreading out from Saidor on the northeast coast of New Guinea, while small patrol boats intercepted Japanese reinforcements coming in barges.

Balkans:

Two Allied Air Raids Wreck Bulgar Capital

RAF Wellington bombers bombed Sofia heavily the night of Jan. 10-11, following up the big daylight blow Jan 10 against the Bulgarian Capital by United States Flying Fortresses.

The whole Capital was left burning and wrecked by explosions from the two attacks, Allied Headquarters in North Africa said.

In addition to the two-pronged assault on the Bulgarian Capital, the only large city in the country, American Liberators on Jan. 10 attacked Skoplje in Yugoslavia, a key Nazi rail bottleneck in the Balkans.

These blows were reinforced by RAF heavy bombers based in the Middle East which blasted German fortifications at Salamis in Southern Greece and the Elevsis Airfield near Athens on the night of Jan. 9, a Cairo communiqué announced.

In still other attacks to harass the Germans in the Balkans, RAF Spitfires and Kittyhawks caught a large group of German small vessels, including two Seibel ferries full of troops off the Island of Korcula on the Dalmatian coast, causing heavy casualties.

In contrast to the big 30-minute sky battle with Nazi fighters which the Fortresses ran into over Sofia, the Liberators encountered no opposition over Yugoslavia.

RAF pilots returning from the raids on Greece said their bombs burst in aircraft-dispersal areas, starting large fires followed by heavy explosions. No planes were lost in the raids on Salamis and Elevis.

The daylight Fortress raid on Sofia was called a "tough mission" by returning Americans crews. The Germans apparently sought to impress their nervous Bulgarian satellites with a demonstration of defensive strength and sent up between 40 and 50 fighters. Pilots of escorting planes said they shot down 8. Two Fortresses were lost.

Bulgaria, although officially at war with Britain and the United States, has never declared war against Russia and thus far has given only half-heartedly military support to Germany, mostly in the form of furnishing occupation troops and putting a few divisions into the field against Yugoslav guerrillas.

Air War:

RAF Mosquitoes Attack Berlin

RAF Mosquito bombers, returning to the assault upon Germany after a one-night lull in the Allied aerial offensive, stabbed at Berlin last night and also bombed targets in the Western Reich, the British Air Ministry announced Jan. 11.

The raid—the ninth night foray by the speedy plywood Mosquitoes since the first of the year—was executed without loss, the announcement said. Save for Berlin, the targets were not specified.

Only light aerial activity was reported over the Continent on Jan. 10, small formations of Typhoon and Mosquito bombers co-operating in attacks on the coastal area of Northern France. Four allied planes were lost and one German craft was shot down.

The German-controlled Vichy Radio meanwhile declared that prefects of the French Channel coast departments had met Jan. 10 in Paris to discuss possible evacuation of those areas, which have been subjected to heavy air attacks of late.

The radiocast said that exacuation of country districts of the Somme Department already had been ordered.

Russia:

8,000 Nazis Wiped Out North of Kirovograd

Russian spearheads, steadily carrying the war nearer to Rumania, drove toward the vital Odessa-Warsaw railway on Jan. 11, and advance scouts felt out the eastern bank of the southern Bug River after capturing a long stretch of land southeast of Zhmerinka, a junction on that main railway line.

To the rear, the Second Ukraine Army of Gen. Ivan S. Konev fought within 15 miles of the Dnieper Bend rail town of Smela, after wiping out 8,000 Nazis encircled north of Kirovograd.

The German High Command declared the Soviets had launched a new attack from their bridgehead north of Kerch in the Crimea, with fighting still continuing. There was no Soviet confirmation. Berlin also said fighting raged all day Jan. 10 for possession of Sarny, rail city 35 miles within old Poland.

The German formations which were annihilated were the remnants of three tank divisions, one infantry division, and a motorized division—totaling perhaps 50,000 men. Only a few members of these units were said to have escaped the trap.

Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's first Ukraine Army, meanwhile battling forward on General Konev's right, captured Bereznoe and Ludvipol, 22 and 37 miles respectively southeast of Sarny.

Berlin dispatches to Stockholm newspapers said the Germans had evacuated Sarny and that General Vatutin's army is threatening to encircle Rovno, another rail junction 50 miles to the southwest.

General Vatutin's left wing, operating about 70 miles to the west of General Konev's army, captured Voronovitsa and Nemirov in a drive for Vinnitsa and the Warsaw-Odessa railway. A junction of General Konev's and General Vatutin's forces would isolate thousands of Germans already outflanked in the Smela-Kanev sector of the Dnieper Bend.

Capture of Voronovitsa, 13 miles southeast of Vinnitsa, severed the Voronovitsa - Khristinovka rail line and put the Russians within seven miles of the Bug River, and 21 miles from the Odessa-Warsaw railway. The Bug forms the last natural Nazi defense line before the Dniester River.

Russian guerrilla forces were reported lending invaluable aid to the regular Red Army forces, the Soviet communiqué reported. They were marching with General Vatutin in his thrust into old Poland and were active on the Black Sea coast near Odessa, where they were wrecking German rail facilities. On Jan. 10, two troop trains were derailed, 200 Germans killed, a "large number" of prisoners taken, and 48 guns, together with much war material, were captured.

The two armies captured 116 towns and villages in their westward sweeps on Jan. 10, the war bulletin said, and one column was converging on Shepetovka (a rail junction which commands the gateway to the southern half of old Poland). Soviet spearheads were less than 20 miles distant on three sides of the junction, the communiqué added.

Mountbatten Forces Push Ahead in Burma

By the Associated Press

New Delhi, Jan 11

Allied ground forces under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten are continuing their advance along the coast of Burma toward the Japanese base of Akyab and now are in possession of Maungdaw, 55 miles to the northwest, it was announced today.

Aided by RAF fighters and dive bombers, the Southeast Asia Forces pushed ahead west of the Mayu Mountains to capture a number of enemy strongpoints. "On the central part of the front, our troops made similar advances," the communiqué covering operations since Jan. 5 said.

Italy:

Fifth Army Pincers Close In on Cassino

A Fifth Army pincers closed in on the German bastion of Cassino, 70 miles from Rome, on Jan. 11 with one arm reaching the outskirts of Cervaro, fortified village four miles to the southeast, Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced.

American troops advancing up the road to Rome threatened the German mountain defense of Mt. Rocchio, less than three miles from Cassino, while British troops completed the capture of Mt. Pedro, five miles southeast of Cassino, and continued to forge ahead.

As the tentacles of the Allied offensive stretched out to take Cervaro, American troops captured Mt. di Piperia, 1,500 yards from the village, and then pushed down toward the heavily defended town itself.

American infantry established a foothold on the mountain in the morning against stiff resistance, and then launched an afternoon attack which met no opposition, as the Germans had withdrawn.

There was no sign of slackening in the Allied Fifth Army advance, which started a week ago and is progressing steadily. However, there was no evidence of weakness in the German defense nor any indication that the Allies will be able to make a breakthrough for a big gain.

South Pacific:

Allied Bombers Batter Madang

The big Japanese base at Madang and its near-by protecting airdromes and defense points were hit with 168 tons of bombs, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué said Jan. 11, making a total of 986 tons laid on supply dumps, gun positions, and airfields in the past 10 days.

Madang itself, 55 miles northwest of the United States Sixth Army invasion holding at Saidor, received 44 tons; 88 tons were dropped at Alexishafen, defense airdrome center 10 miles north, and tons did damage at Bogadjim, outpost 15 miles south.

Medium bombers ranged above Madang to Ulangi, destroying three loaded barges and leaving pillars of smoke and fire rising above wrecked installations and gun positions.

American light naval units bombarded enemy shore installations at Gali Point, 20 miles south of the Saidor beachhead, and PT boats smashed into enemy barges offshore, destroying seven loaded with troops and supplies and four others.

United States Liberator heavy bombers spanned 750 miles of water northwest of Darwin, Australia, to strike the Japanese air base at Kendari, on the east coast of Celebes Island. The Americans dropped 25 tons of explosives on this prewar Dutch airdrome, and fought a 35-minute continuing action with 13 interceptor planes, downing six of the enemy and probably four others.

By a Staff Artist

Where Russians Have Made Main Gains

Arrows indicate points at which the Soviet troops have made their main gains. Position of the two Ukrainian armies, meeting around the Dnieper bend in the so-called Smela gap, shows that the German command is placed in a difficult situation by the converging opponents.

Paper Hints Turkey Plans Balkans Role

By the Associated Press

Istanbul, Turkey, Jan. 11

The Turkish newspaper Tan predicted trouble for Germany in the Balkans and hinted that Turkey might play a role in coming events.

"The Balkans are the weakest point of the fortress of Europe," said an editorial. "Therefore Turkey has become very important to Germany. Consequently the Germans were most pleased when Turkey announced after the Cairo Conference that her foreign policy remained unchanged.

"Today, from one point of view, the fate of the Balkans depends upon the Bulgarians' decision. If Bulgaria throws off the military and political pressure on her, it will become very difficult for Germany to hold the Balkans."

Halsey:

Tokyo Only Goal In Pacific War

Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., reporting the Japanese Fleet is seriously crippled, declared on Jan. 11, "We will keep on pressing and hitting him continuously," until Tokyo is occupied.

Admiral Halsey told a press conference that "there is only one definite place that has got to be taken and that is Tokyo. Don't let anyone stop us until we get it, either."

He said that the forces in the Pacific in continuing to pound the Japanese are relying upon keeping the enemy guessing.

"He'll get set in one place and we'll hit him in another," he said.

Asked about the apparent reluctance of the Japanese fleet to fight, he replied:

"Either they are saving their force until we approach the shore of the Japanese Empire or think they can wear us down by attrition tactics and we'll get tired and make a negotiated peace suitable to them."

Admiral Halsey said American forces have "definite superiority in the air, on the sea, and on the land wherever we are."

But, he continued, the enemy still can muster a fleet large enough to put up a serious battle.

He noted that the major Japanese naval base at Truk in the South Pacific is "very strongly defended by air, fortifications, and mines" and that the Japanese undoubtedly have good repair facilities there.

Asked if he considered it necessary to capture Truk, he replied that the only definite place which must be taken is Tokyo.

Berlin:

Vital War Centers Virtually Wiped Out

The vital centers of the Nazi war administration in Berlin have been virtually wiped out by Allied bombings, it appeared from a list of destroyed or damaged places issued by the British Air Ministry on Jan. 11.

The list, compiled on the basis of aerial reconnaissance photographs up to Dec. 21—thousands more tons of bombs have been dumped on the Capital since then—includes, besides Hitler's private Chancellery:

The home of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, the offices of Reichsmarshal Herman Göring, headquarters of the Gestapo, official residence of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Foreign Office, the Treasury, the Ministries of Justice, Transport, Food and Agriculture, Armaments and Munitions, Education, the Home Office, and the Army Records Office.

More than 60 per cent of the buildings in the central Tiergarten district, crowded with government offices, were destroyed. There were more than 628 acres of damage in the midst of the Government center district—an area nearly as large as the whole of central London.

The list also showed that 98 identified industrial plants were bombed.

Yugoslavia:

Nazi Offensive Fails To Break Tito Lines

Yugoslav Partisan troops are taking a heavy toll of German forces pressing a determined offensive in central and western Bosnia, a communiqué from the Headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) reported Jan. 11.

The war bulletin, which was radiocast by the free Yugoslav Radio, said the Germans were attempting to break the Partisan lines from five different directions, so far without success. The Nazis were employing strong tank and motorized columns, in addition to their infantry detachments, in the drive to wipe out the Partisan forces.

On all other sectors of the long front, Marshal Broz reported, the Partisans were successfully harassing German garrisons, troop concentrations, and lines of communications.

Lisbon the Gateway For Refugee Return

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 11 (AP)—Large-scale preparations are under way to speed refugees homeward at the end of the war, and Portugal will be "Europe's gangplank" for this movement, the newspaper O'Seculo said.

Several shipping companies, American, British, Portuguese and Brazilian, already are planning the use of fast, inexpensive lines to bring back to Europe the thousands who fled, the newspaper said, and Lisbon port authorities are hastening the completion of maritime and air facilities to handle the rush.

Soviets to Deal With Poles, But Within Certain Limits

Continued from Page 1

for the inclusion of Western Ukraine and Western White Russia in the Soviet Union."

An important aspect of the present declaration is that its proposals are addressed not to the Polish exile government which the Soviet Government doesn't recognize but rather direct to the Polish people over the heads of this government which the declaration specifically describes as "cut off from its people," and further criticizes as having shown itself incapable to establish friendly relations with the Soviet Union or of organizing active struggle against the German invaders inside Poland and furthermore charges it with playing into German hands.

While these criticisms may seem sharp to some observers, the Russians say that from the Soviet standpoint they are mild.

New Polish Division

Appropriate at the present time is the recent announcement that a second Polish division has joined the Russians on the Eastern front. This division which bears the name of a Polish patriot, Dombrowski, like the Kozsciuzko division, which is already in line is under command of Maj. Gen. Zigmund Berling, who broke with Gen. Wladyslaw Anders when the headquarters of the latter's troops were established in the Middle East, and is composed exclusively of Poles.

The general belief in Moscow is that General Anders withdrew his army from the Soviet Union and refused to permit it to fight at the side of the Red Army. This claim is refuted in Polish exile circles in the United States and Britain, where it is contended that General Anders and his men were prevented from going into action on the Eastern Front by the Russian Government.

General Berling's forces have no connection with the Polish Government in exile, but are affiliated with the Union of Polish Patriots whose headquarters is in Moscow.

They carry Polish colors, wear Polish insignia, including the white eagle, and have Roman Catholic Army Chaplains.

An Izvestia correspondent began an account of a recent visit to a Polish camp with a description of an open-air religious service. It is pointed out that many scions of prominent Warsaw families are with General Berling. One of them, an aviation cadet with the picturesque name of Hugo O'Brien de Lacy, is reported to have said that he has no doubt that his friends with General Anders forces envy him his chance to fight.

Fine Equipment

Stressing the excellence of the fighting equipment with which the Red Army has supplied the Poles, a reporter in Pravda points out that such modern weapons were unknown to the prewar Polish Army and declares that the total weight of tanks under General Berling's command exceeds the total weight of all tanks in prewar Poland.

As he boarded a train for the front one Polish officer is reported to have said, "I have a feeling as though this train were taking me to my native Warsaw." Besides the two Polish divisions now on active service a third is being organized and trained.

Save Paper!

Emergency! Don't throw away or burn wastepaper, including this newspaper. It's needed for packing food, ammunition and other supplies.

Nazi Losses

Continued from Page 1

offensive—which has continued with scarcely an interruption ever since.

Entire Line Weakening

The capture of Kirovograd by the Russians during the week end deprived the Germans of their main defense anchor in the Central Ukraine. It was the relative strength and stability of their elaborate Kirovograd defense system that enabled the Nazis in the Dnieper bend to hold out even after the Russians crossed the Dnieper and swept on westward and farther north.

With this buttress gone their entire line must crumble and one may reasonably predict that within a few days at the most they must give up Krivoi Rog and begin a general withdrawal from the entire Dnieper salient. Otherwise their forces will be split up into isolated segments by the fast-moving Soviet armored columns and then wiped out piecemeal by infantry.

Already the picture is complicated, with one sizable German group southeast of Belaya Tserkov, west of Cherkassy, apparently almost completely cut off.

Washington Aloof on Issue, With Hope of Real Security

Continued from Page 1

picions, born of 20 years' experience with hostile "cordon sanitaires" and Geneva failures of collective security, that after the present war it will have to make its own peace and establish its own security behind extensive buffer territories.

It is hoped that when the implications of the four-power agreement, which Secretary Hull took to Moscow with a pledge of full United States co-operation, has had time to "jell" in Russian official thought, the Soviet Union will be ready to settle many of its boundary disputes by friendly mutual and reciprocal action.

Meanwhile, the United States is giving no evidence that it is prepared to change its views which have been on the record ever since Washington failed to approve Soviet occupation of the Baltic states and eastern Poland in 1941.

Not Yet Fully Assured

Nevertheless, there is the realistic realization in official quarters here that the Soviet Government is not yet fully assured that the United States will not swing away from collaboration after the war, by reason of a change of senatorial viewpoint or switch of public opinion, and that for this reason Russia is presently playing safe by staking out claims for "buffer" territories which would assure that another war, in at least its initial stages, would not be fought on truly Russian soil.

After World War, European enemies of Communistic Russia sought to erect a "cordon sanitaire" of buffer states around the Soviet Union. This time, Russia is determined that the buffers shall face in the opposite direction, and that governments of the small nations bordering the U. S. S. R. shall be "friendly."

For this reason, Washington sees Russia's present offer to Poland, coupled as it is with abuse of the Polish Government in exile by the Russian press, as at least secondarily a move to force the reconstitution of Poland's exiled government with a definitely pro-Soviet set of officials at its helm.

Rival Forces of Guerrillas Reported Active in Albania

Continued from Page 1

the Germans, while the Balkombetars are more active politically. Likewise the Liberation Committee is thought to be considerably further to the left politically than is the Balkombetar.

On the other hand, it is perhaps dangerous to carry such comparisons too far, since the Balkombetar, unlike General Mihailovic's forces, does not represent the Albanian Government within the country. What is more, four months or so ago the Liberation Committee and the Balkombetar were reported to have met and agreed on a division of territory in which each would be supreme.

So far as is known, this agreement has been fairly well adhered to and there were reports that representatives of the two groups have met within the past four weeks for further discussions although it is not known what was decided.

Additional evidence that the Liberation Committee and the Balkombetar still are pursuing much the same ends is seen in the fact that both recently received the blessing of Midhat Frasheri, Albanian national poet and former Minister to Greece who has taken to the mountains to stimulate resistance against the Germans.

Of the two groups, the Balkombetar was the first to be organized, making its appearance against the Italians after the latter's invasion of Albania in the spring of 1939.

Conservatives in Lead

The Liberation Committee was not heard of, however, until after the German arrival in the country two years later. Thus in Albania as in Greece and Yugoslavia initial resistance against the invader was organized by the more conservative elements of the population.

In Greece the moderately liberal Edes made its appearance before the more radical Elas, while General Mihailovic preceded Marshal Broz by some months in the public eye.

However in Albania, as in Greece and Yugoslavia, the more radical group now seems to have rallied a larger portion of the population and to be doing most of the fighting.

It is impossible to say from here just what is the exact relationship between Marshal Broz's Partisans and the Albanians although Albanian legions were reported to be fighting with the Partisans near Kosovo, Yugoslavia. What is more, Marshal Broz recently made a profound impression in Albania when he stated that 600,000 Albanians, living within the borders of prewar Yugoslavia have the opportunity to choose between being Albanians or Yugoslavs. The prewar Yugoslav Government strenuously denied that there was any sizable Albanian minority in the country, although many neutral sources agreed that there was.

Some estimates put the number of Albanian guerrillas in both groups at 60,000, although other authorities believe this figure to be too high for a country which before the war had only about 1,500,000 inhabitants.

German forces in the country, whose principal job is to protect the three east-west roads leading from the Adriatic coast into the heart of the Balkans have been placed at two divisions.

The Greek Government has accused Albanians of co-operating with the Germans in a small encounter which took place in the region of Paramithia. The Greeks said that while the Albanians fled at the first contact, they later aided the Germans in rounding up and executing 60 Greek officials of the region. Asked for comment on this charge, one of the best-informed Albanians here said he had no news of this skirmish and said that on several previous occasions the Greeks had made similar charges which had not been true. He did not rule out the possibility, however, that a certain number of ex-Albanian mercenaries might be aiding the Germans.

Soviets Offer Pact to Poles, Repudiate Exile Government

Continued from Page 1

Powers and which provided that Western Ukraine and West White Russia should fall within the orbit of the Soviet Union."

The Curzon Line runs north and south from Grodino, roughly from the southernmost point of Lithuania through Brest-Litovsk to a point north of Lwow [or Lemberg] where it is left in midair.

It would mean Polish loss of about one third of its pre-1939 territory.

Based on Plebiscite

Poland's chief gain under the Soviets' offer of the Curzon Line frontier compromise would seem to be that in the north, where Bialystok and Grodino would be returned to Poland. It is not clear at this stage what would happen to Lwow or Lemberg, important Polish industrial center.

This Russian declaration claims that "the Soviet Constitution established the Soviet-Polish frontier according to the will of the population of Western Ukraine and West White Russia expressed in a plebiscite carried out in conformity with broad democratic principles in 1939."

The plebiscite was always one of the ideal methods after 1918 that democrats favored for the settlement of many frontier problems after World War I. But always behind such idea was the feeling that such a plebiscite should be carried out in a peacetime atmosphere and with impartial commissions.

Changes In German Area

Whether the Western democracies could accept the testimony of a plebiscite undertaken in conditions prevailing in East Poland in the fall of 1939 is an open question. But keeping to racial facts impartial experts agree that a large majority of the population of this area are certainly not Polish.

The declaration suggests that Poland be compensated for its losses in the east by the return of Polish territory taken by the Germans. It is not stated what this territory will be, but since the declaration states, "Poland would also thereby obtain an opening to the Baltic Sea."

Presumably this means that the new Poland would get East Prussia and the mouth of the Vistula which is Poland's great natural inland waterway.

Exile Regime Assailed

The new arrangements proposed in the declaration would, according to Russia, correct the injustice done in the Treaty of Riga in 1921, the pact signed between these two neighbor states following the war in White Russia.

The declaration roundly condemns the Polish Government in London by stating that, "severed from its people, it has been incapable of establishing friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

"It also has proved itself incapable of organizing active struggle against the German invaders in Poland itself.

"Moreover by its incorrect policy it often plays into the hands of the German invaders."

Without entering into any examination of these charges against the Polish Government in exile, which incidentally has rendered many great services to the Allies, including the presence of Polish fighting forces in Italy and important sabotage acts of the underground movement within Poland during the past four years, the question arises as to with what Poles or Polish organization the Soviet Union intends to conclude the new pact?

Presumably in view of the praise in this declaration for the 'Union of Polish Patriots in the U. S. S. R.," Moscow considers that from its ranks can come the members of that "strong and independent Poland" which the Soviet Union reiterates it supports.

Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that Polish circles here are asking two questions. First, what kind of democratic government could be set up in Poland if its primary concern must be consideration for what Moscow wants in postwar Poland, not what the Poles themselves want? Second, what is the attitude of other United Nations, especially Britain and the United States, toward the declaration?

Poland and Britain

What the Poles think of Britain's attitude can be sen from comments in a new pamphlet on "The Polish-Soviet Frontier," by Stanislaw Grabski, Chairman of the Polish National Council.

In dealing with the Soviet-Polish agreement of July 31, 1941, the pamphlet cites Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's remarks to the late Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski after the agreement was signed, "I desire also to assure you that His Majesty's Government does not recognize any territorial changes made in Poland since August, 1939."

Therefore according to Professor Grabski Britain doesn't recognize the changes which include the detachment of Poland and incorporation within the U. S. S. R. of Polish provinces east of the Ribbentrop-Molotov line.

Further, since Mr. Eden's declaration was made immediately after signature of the Polish-Soviet agreement it has, according to Professor Grabski, the force of an official commentary by His Majesty's Government on that agreement, and is in complete accord with Polish interpretation upon it.

Authoritative circles in London today don't commit themselves on the declaration, contenting themselves with commenting that the document "raises far too delicate issues to permit hasty judgment." Some of these issues, it is unnecessary to mention, go far beyond that of the Soviet-Polish frontier itself.

WMC Halts Job Changing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission announced yesterday that physicians, dentists, veterinarians, sanitary engineers, and nurses who are salaried employees in essential activities may not change their jobs hereafter without permission of the United States Employment Service.

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ROUTE OF THE FLAGSHIPS

Political Skill Can Still Win, Nazi Propaganda Declares

Another aid to visualizing the situation inside Germany as the Russians continue their sensational advances in the East and the Anglo-American forces prepare to invade Europe in the West is contained in the following article, the seventh of a series analyzing various aspects of the German home front.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 11—Germany's increasing realization of the odds against a German military victory is strongly substantiated in the Nazi propaganda which emphasizes that what is lacking in military strength can be more than compensated by Nazi political skill.

This was the basis of a week-end address by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, in which he declared, "From close merging of our political skill and our resources of military strength, there spring inexhaustible energies and on these I base my certainty of victory."

This speech, it is interesting to note, was made at a private gathering of senior Army commanders from the Russian front and Army officers from the Berlin area. No names of those present have been published, but most probably these officers were "political generals" who owe their appointments and promotions to their Naziism and who would understand what was expected of them if it became essential to realize—following the Ludendorff example in 1918—that German military strength alone could not bring victory.

People Warned of Dire Fate

Recent advices from inside the Reich indicate the Nazis count a great deal on keeping the country fighting long after it otherwise would have given up the struggle by stressing the dire fate that awaits the people if they are defeated.

At the same time, German propaganda continues to stress the difficulties of the Russian Front. In fact, a Reich spokesman in Berlin last week end admitted that German soldiers had not succeeded in accustoming themselves to Russia, "where even nature is our enemy"—with no hard winter yet reported from either side.

The same spokesman added that practically no Germans between 20 and 30 years of age are on Russian Front service, most of them either 18 and 19 or over 30 years of age. Berlin bulletin boards today carry mobilization orders for the 1927-age group—that is, for 16-year-olds.

Vague Promises

Nowadays, when German spokesmen stress that final victory will come in 1944, neutrals in Berlin are bold enough to ask, "For whom?" A smoke screen has been drawn round military plans and talk is still only of the "secret weapon" and the equally vague "retaliation," all of which is proving to the German himself that the initiative has passed to the Allies.

Nevertheless, it must be pointed out that the German armed forces still are far from final defeat and that the German people constantly are being reminded of this fact. For example, the Germans are being told that there is no enemy on German soil, that the Reich no longer runs the risk of a "stab in the back" on the home front, and that Germany still has allies.

Strangely enough, at the head of Germany's so-called hidden assets are eight propaganda directives for justifying retaliation against British air raids. These start with the statement that in peacetime the British Government bombed Indians, Arabs, etc.

Hope to Halt Landing

The majority of official comments these days conclude that Germany hopes to win its "greatest victory of the year" by preventing the Allies from landing on the west coast of Europe. This is assured, say the Germans, because the "European defense wall is ready and German plans for sending large motorized formations to any point where an attack might be made are complete."

In view of German failures on the Russian Front and the fact that the Western Front is not opened yet, the German man in the street now is being encouraged to believe that the Russian front is very much less important that the Western Front. In fact, probably as preparation for further defeats in Russia, the Germans being prepared for the possibility of large-scale withdrawals.

Evidence of preparations for civilian withdrawals from the Baltic states has been forthcoming for some time. Thus the Reich's German settlers from Estonia and Latvia have withdrawn to West Poland, where work has been stopped on new aircraft landing grounds in Estonia. All supplies of seed grain which Baltic peasants have kept for spring sowing have been requisitioned, and the Baltic peoples are being encouraged more and more to regard themselves as politically independent.

Shades of impending disaster in the Baltic states are repeated throughout the Balkans, where specters of political chaos and civil war threaten. Germany is left without a single genuine ally in Europe and is forced to face a war upon its own soil—that which all Germans, whether Nazis or non-Nazis, always have sought to prevent.

Churchill on the Job Again

Associated Press

British Prime Minister Confers With Military Leaders

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, wearing a dressing gown over his siren suit, stands between Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower (left), Allied commander in chief of forces organizing in Britain, and Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson (right), Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean theater, in this meeting somewhere in the Mediterranean area. Behind them stand (left to right): Gen. J. E. M. Whitely; Air Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder, deputy commander under General Eisenhower; unidentified man; Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Allied commander in chief of naval forces in the Mediterranean theater; unidentified man; Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in chief in Italy; unidentified man; Lieut. Gen. Humfrey Gale; unidentified man; Maj. Gen. Walter B. Smith, chief of staff under General Eisenhower.

Bengal Food Needs Met; Distribution Main Task

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 11—So far as supply of food to Bengal is concerned "the chapter of actual famine is ended," said Mr. Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India in a recent speech in York.

Mr. Amery disclosed that 40 food ships already had reached Indian ports and that more are on the way. But Mr. Amery admitted that there is still a stiff task ahead to maintain distribution of foodstuffs and combat the after effects of famine.

And today I have been officially assured here of how welcome will be assistance for Indians which is now being mobilized in Britain and the United States. Aid of the military will continue to be used in combatting the effects of malnutrition and disease, just as it has been in coping with famine.

Government organizations constitute the mainstay of the post-famine relief setup. But private funds and organizations are also playing a big part such as the Mayor of Calcutta's fund, the Indian Congress Party Fund, the Fund of the India League in London. Special foods and clothing are particularly needed for rehabilitating stricken famine areas.

Allied Shipping Pool

But shipping facilities continue to be a decisive factor in relief work and shipping space is decided by the authorities of the Allied Shipping Pool.

Mr. Amery yesterday reaffirmed his earlier defense of the British Government and the Government of India regarding the Bengal famine. He claimed that a far more widespread famine had been averted.

This explanation, however, fails to satisfy critics of the British Government over the Indian question. And Mr. Amery had a lively meeting in York where some of his listeners wanted to see a change in British policy toward India and a new Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Amery renewed the British Government's pledge to India of self-government after the war. He alleged that one reason for India's rejection of Criops' offer of March, 1942, was that Indians thought Britain was only making promises at the time of its own weakness and couldn't stand by those promises when victory was in sight. Mr. Amery contended that there could be no more complete misunderstanding of Britain's outlook toward India.

Conflicting Demands

Mr. Amery admitted that there had been little progress toward Indian settlement during the past three years. This he attributed to different sections of opinion in India clinging to their full and conflicting demands, regardless of the claims and rights of others.

Nevertheless, Mr. Amery voiced confidence that Indian statesmanship would achieve an agreed constitution for India.

Meanwhile, here in London, Mr. Richard Casey of Australia, new Governor of Bengal, is studying Indian administrative and political problems before taking up his post. He told a press conference recently that Bengal's problems were tremendous. Economic and agricultural reform will be high in his list of priorities.

Mr. Casey has had close contact with Indians in the Middle East. His appointment represents a move in the direction of Britain sharing Empire responsibilities in future more evenly with statesmen of different parts of the Empire.

An Indian newspaperman at a recent press conference here asked Mr. Casey, "How would Australia like to have an Indian appointed Governor of an Australian state?"

Mr. Casey replied he couldn't discuss such a hypothetical issue. But that question itself seemed to throw light on India's present progress and future potentialities.

Sweden Plans Expenditures To Extend National Defenses

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 11 (AP) — King Gustav V, in a speech from the Throne opening Parliament, declared today that Sweden must remain armed and on guard while the belligerents are "rallying forces with the aim of gaining a decision in the great struggle."

The Government backed up the King's declaration by proposing a budget for the financial year 1944-45 calling for the expenditure of 1,820,00,000 crowns (about $443,-160,000) for defenses, or approximately half the total outlay of 3,774,000,000 crowns.

Sweden's relations abroad are good, the King declared, "and I trust in our chances of maintaining peace also in the future."

"Forces for the defense of our freedom and independence, which we built up in domestic unity and with military armament, are strong," he said. "They are well kept and in the best condition for the protection of all vicissitudes of our free position."

Looking toward the postwar period, the King said Sweden would have to exert herself "in order to be ready to contribute to rebuilding the devastated world.

"The peace we enjoy puts us under obligation to bring help and relief to the utmost of our capacity and to work for reconcilement and humaneness."

The budget called for 500,000,-000 crowns (about $119,000,000) earmarked for social welfare.

No new or increased taxes were forecast because Sweden intends to cover with loans an expected deficit of 668,000,000 crowns (about $159,164,000), which is considerably below the current budget deficit of 1,166,000,000 crowns (about $277,508,000).

Nazis Lift Ship Ban

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 11 (AP)—Under the terms of a new trade treaty executed yesterday, Germany has agreed to lift the virtual blockade it imposed on Swedish trans-Atlantic shipping last October when it ceased granting safe conducts to Swedish vessels.

Six Swedish ships were expected to sail for North and South America Jan. 8 when the blockade is lifted, and six others in foreign ports were waiting for the signal to start home.

[A Stockholm broadcast reported today by United States Government monitors quoted the Swedish Foreign Office as saying that negotiations also are under way for German safe conduct guarantees for air traffic to England.]

Renewal of the safe conduct guarantees was one of the principal features of the new pact which provides for reduced exchanges of goods between Sweden and Germany during 1944. Swedish iron ore exports to Germany, for instance, will be reduced about 3,-000,000 tons to an aggregate of 7,000,000, and its imports of coke and coal from Germany will be cut correspondingly.

Sent to Germany

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet said today that between 350 and 400 more Norwegian university students had been deported to Germany, presumably for labor service, after being arrested for acts which German occupation authorities regarded as unfriendly.

Several hundred students from Oslo University were reported deported to Germany last month for similar reasons.

Nazi Aid at Vichy Recalled to Berlin For 'Other Duties'

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Krug von Nidda, German Vichy Consul General and Minister Plenipotentiary to Vichy, has been recalled to Berlin after two years' duty in the puppet capital, according to a Vichy broadcast reported today by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

Recall of Herr von Nidda follows the appointment of Cecil von Renthe-Fink as "special delegate" from Germany to Marshal Pétain. Herr von Nidda, said the broadcast, has been "summoned to other duties."

No Peace Feelers

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP) — The Nazis took cognizance yesterday of reports that Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, had been sending out peace feelers.

The news agency DNB said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press:

"In Wilhelmstrasse circles all rumors about alleged peace actions of German Ambassador in Ankara von Papen are to be relegated to the realm of the imagination."

Chungking's Civic History Told in New Police Directory

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China — "At a time when the Chungking municipality can ill afford supererogatory assignments, the staff of the foreign section of the Police Bureau, each a host in himself and working double tides, at best, have at last succeeded in putting out this Chungking directory. Done in no brazuro style and divested of the flamboyance of the vastly more ostentatious works of art that are the pride of the larger metropolises, this handbook is nevertheless a timely and perhaps helpful effort."

This is the introduction by Gen. Tang Yi, Chungking's Commissioner of Police, to the new Chungking directory.

Chungking is in almost exactly the same latitude as New Orleans. Like Manhattan, it is built on a peninsula between two rivers, with the Yangtze playing the role of the Hudson and the Chialing that of the East River. "Down Town" Chungking with its relatively few banks and big commercial firms is like downtown New York situated on the top of the peninsula.

My courage to draw further comparisons ceases, particularly as I come to a passage in the directory according to which "there is no exaggeration in the ancient Chinese saying that Szechwan Province in which Chungking is situated, is 'the Kingdom of heaven's bliss.'"

Most foreigners and many of the Chinese who came here from their homes in Nanking, Peiping, Shanghai, and Hong Kong would heartily disagree with the ancient author of that statement, but they can confirm the laconic remark in the directory that Chungking's winter weather is cloudy most of the time with the sun shining once perhaps in every two weeks.

Chungking's modernization, still in its initial stages, is characterized by the following dates given in the directory: A telephone system was introduced in 1913. Electric light and a partial water supply system came to Chungking in 1934. The first motor road in the city was built in 1934, but no canalization has so far been installed.

Chungking's communications consist of two bus lines, one suburban passenger line of horse carts, eight ferries across the rivers, and a steadily diminishing number of rickshas. Sedan chairs which used to be one of the most popular means of traveling within the city have recently been prohibited. There are only 19 post offices for a total population of more than 900,000 persons. Apart from police courts there is only one district court, but China's high and supreme courts are at present also in Chungking.

The directory lists 25 major banks, but there are about 100 smaller "native" banks.

Only two small hotels, Chialing House and Victory House, cater to foreign guests. Most of the Chinese restaurants are of relatively low class, but among the hundreds of Chinese restaurants there are some of considerable fame, serving excellent food in their extremely primitive establishments.

Chungking has five cinemas, always crowded, some of which play old American or British films and three major Chinese theaters. The number of "cultural associations" is large. Outstanding among them are the Chinese-American Institute of Cultural Relations with library, restaurant and a number of guest rooms; the Sino-British, Sino-Soviet, Sino-Indian, Sino-Korean and Sino-Burmese cultural associations. Their big tea parties, usualy held in Chialing House, are among the outstanding features of Chungking's social life.

Count Ciano Is Executed, Nazis Report

AT THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, Jan. 11 (AP)—Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Foreign Minister, and son-in-law of Mussolini, was executed early today by a firing squad, after being convicted of high treason at Verona, Italy, it was announced by the German News Agency DNB.

DNB said that four other men convicted with Count Ciano also were executed. These were listed as Marshal Emilio de Bono, Giovanni Marinelli, Carlo Pareschi, and Luciano Gottardi. They were among 19 former members of the Fascist Grand Council who were convicted yesterday on treason charges, the Germans announced. Of the remaining 13, 13 have not been arrested but were convicted in absentia and one convicted man, Tullio Ciannetti, was listed as having received a 30-year sentence.

The German report was datelined Verona, in northern Italy, where DNB said the trial took place.

Count Ciano, son of Admiral Count Costanzo Ciano, held obscure posts in the Italian diplomatic service until his marriage to Edda Mussolini. Afterward he rose to the rank of Foreign Minister and reputedly became one of the wealthiest men in Italy.

Hi slast post in his father-in-law's Government was as Ambassador to the Vatican.

Only contradictory and confusing reports of the trial reached the Swiss-Italian frontier.

Abdication Demand

NAPLES, Jan. 11 (AP)—Italian political party leaders told members of the Allied Control Commission in a series of individual conferences that they were determined to continue their opposition to King Victor Emmanuel until he is forced to abdicate.

Members of the Control Commission have been in Naples for two days.

At separate times they saw all the members of the Naples committee of National Liberation. Representatives of the American and British Governments and the French Committee of National Liberation participated in the talks.

Discussions were held with outstanding Italian political personages, including count Carlo Sforza and Benedetto Croce.

Members of the ACC were notified that there could be no compromise between the Committee and the King.

The appearance in Naples of several members of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's Government meanwhile gave rise to reports that another effort to enlist the support of the Committee of Liberation was being made.

New overtures have been made to Count Sforza.

It is the third time that he was asked either to take an active position in the Government or to lend his support to it.

King Honors U. S. Generals

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Algeria, Jan. 11 (AP)—Eighteen American generals, including Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., and Mark W. Clark, received British decorations today by order of King George VI for meritorious action in the Mediterranean.

General Patton, commander of the United States Seventh Army, was made a companion of the Order of the Bath on recommendation of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in Italy.

The citation said the decoration was for his work as commander of the American Second Corps during the Maknassy battle in Southern Tunisia last year and added: "This officer took over the Corps at a difficult time and by his undoubted powers of leadership was directly responsible for the success of these operations. He handled his command in a most able manner and by his personal example set a standard of loyalty and comradeship to me as Allied commander. . . ."

The decorations were conferred by the new Allied Commander in Chief, Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, in a colorful ceremony. The other generals were praised in their citations for staff work and field leadership.

The decorations included Knight Commander of the Bath to Maj. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, new Chief of Staff to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's invasion command in Britain; Knight of the Order of the British Empire to General Clark, Commander of the United States Fifth Army.

Wacs May Follow Allied Drive

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Col. Oveta Culp Hobby said today that there is an excellent chance the Wacs will go into the European continent after Allied forces have established their lines and that they will have a part in the rehabilitation.

Here on an inspection trip, the WAC Director stressed that she could not speak for the command in this theater, but she assumed that just as the Wacs had gone into Sicily and Italy after the invasions that "it might work the same way in this theater."

As for the immediate postwar period, Colonel Hobby said she assumed the Wacs would be involved to the same extent as the men, as they are now a part of the Army. She noted that the WAC act provides for their enlistment for the duration and six months.

She said the type of training the women are getting makes them valuable in rehabilitation, but she did not know whether the WAC would be retained permanently as a part of the Army.

As for conscription, she commented that "up until the time of my leaving, the War Department had no plan to conscript," adding that WAC recruiting for the last three months was at its highest peak since last February.

The WAC strength is now 63,000 toward the authorized 200,000, she said.

The first WAC battalion that arrived in this theater last July has now grown to 1,170 members serving here, and further large units will come later, she told a press conference.

Marines Say It in Tokyoese

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Delayed. (AP)—Military policemen attached to a Marine combat unit in the field will speak to Japanese prisoners of war in their own language when the next Allied offensive materializes.

The M. P.'s, who are responsible for guarding Japanese prisoners, are mastering a list of Japanese phrases to facilitate their handling of captives.

Here are some of the phrases, written in Romaji, the English spelling of Japanese word sounds:

"Halt!"—"Tomare!"

"Lay down your arms and stand over here."—"Buki o shita ni oite koko e tate."

"Keep quiet."—"Shizuka ni shiro."

"Take off your uniforms."—"Gun puku o nuge."

"Stand over there." "Asoko e tate."

"Move forward."—"Mae e susme."

"What is your name and serial number?"—"Namate to ninskiki. Ban go wa nani ka."

"Put up your hands."—"Ryo te o agero."

"Sit down."—"Suware."

"Line up."—"Narabe."

"Lie down."—"Yoko ni nare."

"Halt or I'll fire." — "Tomare naito utsuzo."

"Run."—"Hashire."

"Shut up."—"Damare."

U. S. Women Urged To Work for Peace

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, veteran crusader for women's rights, yesterday urged women to work for internationalism and world peace.

Speaking at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Roosevelt said she hoped women "will make parties understand that when it comes to peace, they will back those candidates who will work for it."

In a radiocast over NBC preceding the luncheon, Mrs. Catt appealed to "all loyal suffragists to join hands with women yet alive in the oppressed nations and help them to regain their lost rights."

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Simple Living Maintained By Richard Crooks Family

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"If I could tell you of my devotion,
If I could pledge all my love so true
Then my confession would find expression
In all the music my heart sings to you."

Can't you just hear the tones, the diction, the hauntingly lovely tenor voice? Richard Crooks, of course. No one else seems ever to have made a melody quite so much his own—and our own. For there is a strong bond between Richard Crooks and his vast radio audiences. Few of the radio listeners, comparatively, have seen this singer, for all his public concerts, yet in foxholes, lonely bomber command stations, hospital wards, or comfortable living rooms the world around, Monday night means a radio date with the voice of Firestone—Richard Crooks.

"How does he do it, Mrs. Crooks?" I asked as we lunched at the New York hotel where Mr. and Mrs. Crooks make their home in the city.

Alex Keeps Faith

Mrs. Crooks, slight and poised, answered with her quick American directness and sincerity that it was really no secret at all. "Alex simply keeps faith with his audience by keeping faith with the highest in himself.

"The way I look at it," she continued, "is that he is one of the few artists who has kept faith with his public. He feels that he belongs to them in his private life as well as in his public life. He keeps faith with what he stands for. He is a man first, who happens to be a singer—not a singer who happens to be a man."

"Is it as easily managed as it sounds?" I asked.

Mrs. Crooks, who likes to say that she is simply the "echo" of her distinguished husband, smiled. "Not quite," she replied. "But you see we've had a plan. It has been to live very simply. This avoids complications. When Alex (Alexander, that genuinely Scottish favorite, is really his first name) is singing, we practically go nowhere. Never anywhere where there might be crowds.

Doesn't Miss Society

"We have practically no social life. But we don't miss it—not really. Our home is on the top of a shining mountain in the Poconos and we have all the great outdoors, of which we are all exceedingly fond. Alex rides horseback, raises red setters, golfs, and is a beautiful skater. We spent all Christmas day skating and tobogganing. The children had a good laugh at their father that afternoon. He was showing them how to waltz on skates, and singing at the top of his voice, when he suddenly took an awful spill. 'Better stick to your singing, Dad,' was Dicky's comment.

"Dicky," explained Mrs. Crooks, "is our boy. He was graduated last June from Exeter and signed up immediately in the Navy V-12 unit at Yale, so now we only have fleeting glimpses of him when he gets home on leave. We're going home tonight to see him before we leave next week on a three-months concert tour all over the country.

"It's been quite a problem to raise children in public life and keep them unaffected and natural," Mrs. Crooks continued. "I find I'm still working at it, even though Patsy is married to a naval officer and living in Pensacola and Dicky's in the Navy. We never wanted their father's public life to intrude on their lives, allowing the false crutch of another's success to hamper their own abilities. We wanted them to be fine people on their own.

"We were always together when the children were younger. Twice we took them with us around the world on concert tours. They've been with us from Greenland to Dunedin in New Zealand, by train, boat, and plane. We've had fun together all over the globe, and tried everything in the way of ships from luxury liners to freighters.

"I never remember when Alex's life and mine have not followed the same paths," Mrs. Crooks said when I tried, not very successfully, to get her to talk a little about herself. "We've been married 22 happy years, and all of them have been spent serving music. We were both born in Trenton, New Jersey, lived in the same suburb, went to the same school, took music lessons from the same teacher. I played accompaniments for Alex while he was still a soprano. When he sang in church, I played the organ."

Religious Music Wanted

His "echo" says he gets more requests for religious music these wartime days. "Were You There?" is the popular favorite at the moment. His own favorites, which he thinks the finest he has ever done, are; first, the St. Matthew Passion of Bach; second, Elgar's "The Dream of Gerontius." His favorite opera is "Carmen," and as a tenor aria his choice falls to the Prize Song in "Die Meistersinger."

If Mr. Crooks grows tired of a song, he won't sing it, Mrs. Crooks says, because he never wants to take a song too casually. In arranging his programs, he tries to appeal to many groups. Always he learns the notes of his songs in his own home—in the generous studio which looks so much like a church, on his estate. Here he has a pipe organ as well as a piano—and the tiny piano which accompanies him around the world like a member of the family. His accompanist is Fred Schanwecker, who has been with him for 16 years.

"The children always tell me than I can talk for two hours about their father without a comma," concluded Mrs. Crooks. "But if he has any faults, I've forgotten what they are. Patsy summed it all up for us not long ago when she wrote, 'Since I've been married and seen how other people live, Mother, I think our way of life is best. And when Daddy sings The Lord's Prayer, you just know everything is all right.'"

Tommy Weber

Richard Crooks, famous tenor soloist, is shown above pausing for a quiet half hour with Mrs. Crooks. Both enjoy home life to the full and prefer to stay away from crowded places. At the left Mr. Crooks is seen repairing his own bicycle.

Character Trained: Toddler's and Yours

Toddler Series No. 3

By Cathryn S. Keith
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it." (Proverbs 22:6.) This Biblical admonition and promise are as pertinent today as they were centuries ago. Authorities on child training are stressing that the church, school, and community may augment the training the child receives in the home, but the lessons learned at his mother's knee are the most vital factors in character building.

It is not idealizing to say that obedience should be taught from the standpoint of obedience to a principle. Even very little children may learn that harmony results from obedience. Recently a little dinner guest was asked if she liked spinach. Her reply was, "No, but I eat it anyway." It was a pleasure to watch this child eat her dinner, but it was much more than that. Back of the habit of eating what was on her plate was a much bigger principle—if one has a disagreeable task to do, the best way is to get it over quickly without fuss in order to go on to pleasanter activity. Just as adults have an unwritten code of honor, so children may be taught to do right not through fear of punishment, but simply because it is right.

Keeping Motives Clear

Motive and expectancy are all-important in child training. If you put the Toddler in his room with the despairing attitude that he must stay there so you may do your work, storms of protest may result. Your attitude would intimate to the child that playing in his room was a disagreeable necessity. Your motive in teaching him to play happily alone is to develop ingenuity in the use of his toys and in solving the little problems which arise in his play. If possible, have a gate across his room and a large play-yard outdoors, so he does not feel confined. When you take him to his room, talk with him about Teddy, or dolly, or the train which is waiting to play with him. Stay with him a few minutes to arouse interest in his play or hide a toy so he may enjoy the fun of a treasure hunt. Leave him with a cheery good-bye such as, "Have a happy time with Teddy," and expect good results.

The Toddler's ability to concentrate on one type of activity is brief. Solitary play for 45 minutes is excellent. Signs of strenuous activity, knocking over toys, etc., are only indications that he is ready for a change of scene.

It is helpful to recognize that there is much more to discipline than exerting authority with the expectation of complete acquiescence on the child's part. Some years ago a little girl helped me to see this from the child's viewpoint. I was impatient if she did not come running when called. However, when she called me to see one of her childish accomplishments, I usually temporized with the remark that I would come when I had finished what I was doing. When I realized that her play was as important to her as my work to me, I extended the courtesy of, "Come when you have finished building your house, etc." That ended the difficulty.

Children respond better to simple requests than to suggestions. There is a definite finality to the request, "Please put your toys in the box," which children understand and respect. They like the feeling of security which comes from guidance in the lines of right activity.

Eating Kept Natural

At the Toddler stage mothers often speak of eating problems. Children who have had excellent appetites in the infant stage sometimes begin to dawdle over their food. The only harm which could result from this is the breaking down of good eating habits through coaxing or bribing. It is well to remember that there is a ratio between appetite and growth. It is not uncommon for the two-year-old to eat less than he did at nine months when his growth was more rapid. It is not cause for punishment. Serve smaller portions, allow a reasonable length of time for eating, give any necessary assistance, but then matter-of-factly remove the unfinished plate and give no between-meal snacks. It is natural for a sturdy appetite to go with sturdy growth unless undue attention is paid to eating.

The gentle, understanding way is the general rule, but there will be times when punishment is necessary as the child must learn that naughtiness does not pay. A child soon loses respect for the nagging type of parental authority which talks but does not act. The maxim, "Actions speak louder than words," is most applicable. If you tell the child that you will have to take an object away if he touches it again, do so. In so far as possible, substitute one of his own toys. If you find it necessary to threaten punishment, carry it through. When calm is restored, explain simply to the child the reason for the punishment, going back to the standard of obedience to a principle.

Consistent Courtesy

Graciousness is acquired through example rather than by precept. Thank you, you are welcome, pardon me, etc., will come naturally to the child as he grows older if you are always careful to extend these courtesies to him. I have seen the expression of delighted wonder over a gift, that was better than a thousand thank-you's, fade from a child's eyes to be replaced by embarrassment for all concerned when he was forced to say thank you. It isn't lack of appreciation that keeps a child from saying thank you. His joy over the gift fills his thought completely and he is embarrassed when forced to speak of his joy to one who is often a stranger to him. How much better to pass over a difficult situation with some simple statement as, "I know Tommy loves the toy and will give you a big thank-you hug before you leave." Through example he will soon learn the art of gracious living.

The subject of child training is so comprehensive that it can only be touched on in one short article. Understanding, patience, firmness, tact, and calmness are the fundamental prerequisites.

When Auntie Fried Doughnuts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

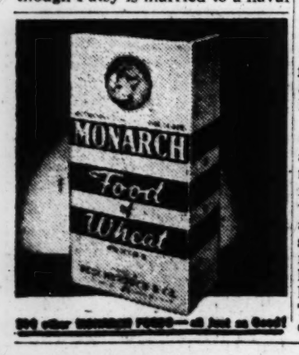
I feel sincerely sorry for the little girls of today and the little girls of yesterday grown up today who had no Aunt Rose to fry doughnuts for them on a crisp winter afternoon. But I had one.

Agnes brought in more coal, fixed up the fire and then either went to her room or to visit one of her friends. My Aunt Rose tied on a business-like blue and white checked gingham apron, and we were about to begin. I was allowed to stand on a chair and sift the flour into the big yellow mixing bowl, and to beat the eggs. The big iron kettle was put on the stove to heat and the recipe to "fry in deep fat" was followed to the letter for lard was put in with a lavish hand.

When the dough was rolled out on a marble slab, the doughnut cutter came into play. This cut the dough into circles and the little pieces that came out of the middle were my special treat. These cut-out doughnuts and little pieces were dropped into the boiling lard and turned with a long-handled wire fork. When they were a crisp golden brown they were lifted out onto sheets of clean brown wrapping paper to drain and to be sprinkled with sugar. I could hardly wait for my little "holes" as I called them.

We never ate any of the doughnuts during the process of frying—they were put down into a stone crock to keep for future eating, but I was allowed to have all the "holes" I could eat, and these I shared with Toby, my dog.

Finally, when the late winter sun's rays were slanting across the kitchen floor, we were ready to wash up our cooking things, for nothing must be left in Agnes's immaculate kitchen. We brushed the spilled flour carefully up off the floor, Aunt Rose poured the melted lard into a container for even in those days of plenty, we did not waste kitchen fats—the crock of doughnuts was covered with a clean dish towel and put into the lower pantry shelf and one more day's adventure was ended.



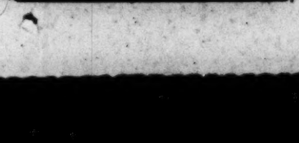
Buy other WAR BONDS FIRST—all that we can!

No Waste Paper, No Food, No Victory

(Army Air Force and Acme Photos)

It's the well-fed and well-conditioned army that has the best chance for victory. And Uncle Sam is seeing to it that our boys overseas eat well and often. Here huge transport plane is being loaded with paper containers filled with food and other vital supplies. And when food arrives at destination it is given careful inspection and preparation (inset). For only the best is good enough for our fighting men. Win the war in '44! Save Waste Paper! It's vitally needed!

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets.
25¢ at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.



Mrs. Catt Says Peace Depends On Morality

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Two quotations from two of the most distinguished women of the day sounded the keynote of the luncheon given yesterday for Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, veteran suffrage leader, with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt another guest of honor.

"Morality," said Mrs. Catt, "must be made to grow, it must be pushed on. When there is enough morality in the world, there will be an end of war."

"The price of peace," said Mrs. Roosevelt, "like the price of freedom, is eternal vigilance. On questions where the future peace of the world is at stake, I hope whatever party you belong to, you will make plain that your representatives must stand for certain definite action or you will not support them."

The luncheon was given at the Roosevelt Hotel by the Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace.

Tributes to Noble Career

Mrs. Catt wore a corsage of pink carnations on her black dress and a turquoise blue hat beneath which her white hair waved softly about her face. She rose to speak after hearing Mrs. Roosevelt pay tribute to her for thinking things through and carrying them through to completion and for setting an example of international friendship by making friends with women of other lands and keeping in close touch with them through the years; after hearing Helen Hayes, star of "Harriet" read the challenge to Congress which Mrs. Catt had made in 1917 before the Woman Suffrage Amendment was passed, and after hearing Diana Jane Mowrer, a student at Radcliffe, pledge the eager help of young women in work for a better world.

Mrs. Catt spoke with the clear decision characteristic of her, putting the responsibility for world peace directly on the shoulders of those who say they want peace, and at the same time laying down five fundamentals which she believes are a foundation for the peace structure.

Obedience Required

"Men and women through the ages have knelt and asked God to give them some kind of a miracle to stop the war habit," said Mrs. Catt. "But that must not be God's way. If God were to answer in words, might He not say that when the human race was put on this earth it was given a code of moral laws, and when men had climbed up to them and obeyed them, wars would cease?"

Five violations of this moral code which she listed as the key to war, were "to covet, to cheat, to lie, to steal and to murder. And when war comes, these are adopted as a plan for winning war," she said.

She quoted William Penn's statement that, "All wars are caused by the effort to keep, to recover or to add."

"The Axis wants to add. This war is a war of the Keepers versus the Adders," she asserted.

Having given William Penn's defintion of the causes of war, Mrs. Catt also accepted his idea for a cure—a world parliament.

Five Essentials

She listed as five requirements in machinery to stop war:

A world parliament; a constitution to define its duties and authority; a code of laws—this code of laws—this code to deal with war and have as it primary object the utter abolition of war; courts to define the meaning of those laws; means of enforcement.

"It may take a hundred years to adopt any one of these, but all five functioning properly would mean peace," she affirmed.

Vigor and vision went hand-in-hand in Mrs. Catt's talk yesterday as they must have in her historic speech in 1917 read by Helen Hayes. In this she told members of Congress that "Woman suffrage became an assured fact when the Declaration of Independence was written. It mattered not whether they thought about women then—it is a principle greater than any man. Greater than any political party is the power of an idea when its time has come. The time has struck; this is woman's hour. The idea will not perish though the parties that oppose it may!"

Mrs. Roosevelt urged that women be in today on everything that has to do with the future peace settlement. She urged the selection of able women for posts of responsibility and loyal support of them once they were appointed—an effort to acquaint the rank and file of women over the country with what they were doing and an interest not only in the work of women of our own country but in that of those representing other nations. Women need to be made aware of their power and influence, she said.

Miss Mowrer, daughter of Edgar Ansel Mowrer, in her short talk, said that the winds of idealism were blowing about us all and even reaching the college campuses. It is no longer the fashion to ignore the effect of international politics on the lives of individuals and insist on being objective, she indicated. The value of mercy and justice and other moral factors is being recognized by both students and professors and it is becoming clear that a sense of right and wrong so definite that it compels one to take sides, is essential to the solution of world problems.

Public Presses U. S. to Feed Children of Europe at Once

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 — New public pressure is being put on the State Department and military chiefs for immediate feeding of at least some of Europe's hungry children.

One proposal is that all children in cities of over 100,000 population be fed first.

Proponents of immediate feeding are arguing that it will be well to get some relief machinery into operation before occupied nations go through the devastating experience of invasion.

Thus far, the military authorities have insisted, except in the case of Greece, that the first relief be given at the time of liberation so the two will be linked in the people's thoughts.

Mounting public opinion in the United States in favor of immediate feeding is reflected in the Gillette resolution which the Senate is expected to pass within the next few days. The resolution, sponsored originally by the Quakers, would put the Senate on record in favor of feeding the "small democratic countries" and others that have been "invaded and occupied" but would have no binding effect on diplomatic or military policy.

Concrete Plan Urged

Well-intentioned as it is, the Senate resolution has been privately attacked by some humanitarians with practical experience in European feeding as being loosely drawn. What is needed to break down military opposition to feeding now, they say, is a concrete plan that will limit feeding to children and show exactly where the neutral ships are to carry it and exactly how it will be paid for and distributed. Such a plan might begin, for instance, with the feeding of children in the industrial sections around Paris. Actually, no detailed plans of this kind have been drawn up, but there still is hope that they may be before the invasion takes place or even while it is in progress.

Such a program, it is believed, would give the people of invaded nations a humanitarianism to tie to psychologically while the fight of liberation was taking place around them.

Proposals to feed Europe now count on the use of neutral ships that cannot be used in war, food from various surplus countries, and supervision by the neutral Swiss and Swedes, under the International Red Cross as in Greece.

Present Plans

Present Government plans call for feeding by the Allied Military Governments until civil order is established. After that, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association will take over with emphasis on helping nations to help themselves.

Meanwhile, the National Planning Association estimated in a report on "food for Europe after victory" that about 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 tons of food will need to be imported into Europe during the first year after the defeat of Germany to maintain a 2,000-calory diet, the generally accepted relief subsistence level.

This estimate is a little larger than that made in the Leith-Ross report of the Allied governments to the UNRRA conference at Atlantic City, N. J., but the report did not include Russian needs, which never have been estimated either officially or unofficially.

Basis of Estimate

The only reason this estimate can be this small, the planning association pointed out, is that "with good planning in advance of liberation and swift action afterward," European nations should be able to meet "between three fourths and seven eighths of their minimum requirements" with home-grown food.

The committee estimated that the United States will have to supply about half the meat and the great bulk of milk needed for European relief.

"The meat," it said, "can be secured without great difficulty if we make minor reductions in our livestock population which seem called for in any case, while a careful program of milk collection and drying should make it possible to supply the necessary milk if American civilian consumption is kept at present levels.

Little Burden on U. S.

"The United States," it added, "will also have to furnish most of the soy products and a part of the other beans and peas important to the relief program, but this will not represent any significant burden upon American consumption standards.

"On the whole, the major part of the food which Europe will require after victory will probably be supplies by areas outside the United States, chiefly wheat from Canada and to a lesser extent from Argentina. On a pure tonnage basis, it is doubtful whether the United States will have to supply more than one third the total food which Europe will need to import each year during the critical years after victory."

Plans for using convicts in state prisons to reclaim and salvage cast-off shoes and clothing for UNRRA were disclosed yesterday at a San Francisco conference between the War Production Board and the prison heads. The plan calls for the manufacture of work trousers from salvaged cloth and the repair of 30,000 pairs of shoes a month that have been discarded by the armed forces.

Food for Hungry Europeans To Cross Channel With Allies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—American food will follow Allied soldiers in the forthcoming invasion of Western Europe to help feed the half-starved peoples freed from Nazi domination.

Officials estimate that between 10,000,000,000 and 15,000,000,000 pounds of food from all Allied sources, over and above supplies the liberated countries themselves may be able to furnish, will be needed to meet barest relief needs for the first year after the big push gets under way.

Large quantities of cereals, dried milk, powdered eggs, canned meats, dry beans, dehydrated vegetables, sugar, and other commodities from this country already have been moved across the Atlantic to storage depots in Great Britain.

Supplies from these depots will start moving to the Continent as soon as the Allies establish a firm foothold. As invasion troops fan out, food will be distributed among civilians needing it.

Earmarked Supplies

Stocks already overseas will be augmented from supplies already accumulated or earmarked in this country.

No one knows how much food will be required by Europe, but American food officials estimate total relief requirements during the first year of occupation of what is called a "European requirements area" would be equivalent to a year's complete feeding of about 23,000,000 persons.

However, far more than that number will be fed—the population of the area is around 115,000,000—because food officials declare it is not the intention of the Allies to put the liberated peoples on a lavish diet.

Relief officials hope to provide liberated Europeans with food sufficient to maintain consumption at about 2,000 calories a day for those persons needing relief. Such a caloric allowance is about 30 per cent below recommended standards for normal living, but officials say this appears to be all that could be assured under existing and prospective supplies.

Emergency Rations

Thousands of persons, it is expected, will require complete feeding, and supplies to them will be termed emergency rations. There will be maintenance rations in areas where no food supplies are available but where food preparation facilities exist. Finally, there will be supplementary rations for persons having access to some domestic supplies but needing additional food.

The "European requirements area" comprises countries on the outer fringe of the continent that may be the first to be occupied—Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Albania, and coastal areas of Yugoslavia.

The United States months ago began the accumulation of supplies for war-relief needs. Certain definite portions of this country's supplies have been allocated to what is called a reserve for war relief and other emergency needs.

This reserve is aside and apart from supplies allocated civilians, the military services, the Lend-Lease program, and exports to other countries.

Supplies already allocated to this reserve from the American larder include: Wheat, 50,000,000 bushels; meats, 250,000,000 pounds; canned fish, 15,000,000 pounds; cheese, 25,000,000 pounds; condensed milk, 11,900,000 pounds; evaporated milk, 50,000,000 pounds; dried whole milk, 1,300,000 pounds; dried skim milk, 65,000,000 pounds; dried whole eggs, 25,000,000 pounds; citrus fruits and juices, 17,800,000 pounds; potatoes, 150,000,000 pounds; dehydrated vegetables, 34,700 pounds; edible fats and oils (exclusive of butter), 96,200,000 pounds; dry beans, 218,700,000 pounds; dry peas, 127,000,000 pounds; rice, 13,600,000 pounds; and sugar, 42,602,000 pounds.

Taxpayers Misinterpret Help Statement for Dun

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—It would seem that a lot of persons either have guilty consciences, are easy spenders or are just superpatriotic.

Because of the intricacies of the March income tax returns which call for all sorts of figures, including what your 1942 tax bill was, the Internal Revenue Bureau decided to enclose a statement with the new forms showing the amount of the taxpayer's 1942 bill together with credits entered for payments made before inauguration of pay-as-you-go last July.

Many persons interpreted the statement as a dun, subtracted the unpaid portion and mailed a check—without a squawk.

The bureau made no tabulation bu said the number ran into the thousands. The checks are being returned.

Widener Art Collection Valued at $7,141,000

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Jan. 11 (AP)—The famed Widener art collection now in the National Gallery of Art in Washington was appraised at $7,141,000 yesterday by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, Philadelphia art dealer.

Mr. Rosenbach was commissioned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to make an appraisal for transfer tax purposes. His report evaluated Raphael's "The Small Cowper Madonna" at $400,000 and Rembrandt's "The Mill" at $350,000.

Strikes Turn Roosevelt To Service Draft

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—President Roosevelt's decision to use the threat of a civilian National Service Act as a prod to congressional action on stabilization indicates that the "win the war first" forces have full right-of-way at the White House now.

Less than two months ago, War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt reported that his national management-labor policy committee had recommended against national service legislation and said he "fully accepted the challenge of attaining war manpower objectives through voluntary action."

The Austin-Wadsworth national service bill introduced in Congress a year ago was shelved after military chiefs favored it but it had not received general Administrative support.

The President indicated in his report to Congress today that impatience with strikes was one factor behind his surprise recommendation for power to draft every "able-bodied" man and woman into Government service.

Only a few days ago a White House spokesman indicated his support of the strong "off-the-record" warning from military chiefs that strikes were being successfully used by the Axis as a propaganda weapon.

Though the President said he would leave it up to Congress to decide what form a national service act would take, presumably the Austin-Wadsworth bill which has been in the legislative mill since last Febrary would furnish the general form for such a law.

This bill provides that all men between 18 and 65 and all women between 18 and 50 who are not in the armed forces, shall be under legal obligation to aid the war effort in a noncombatant capacity.

In practice, calls for volunteers would be issued by the President. If they did not respond compulsion could be applied.

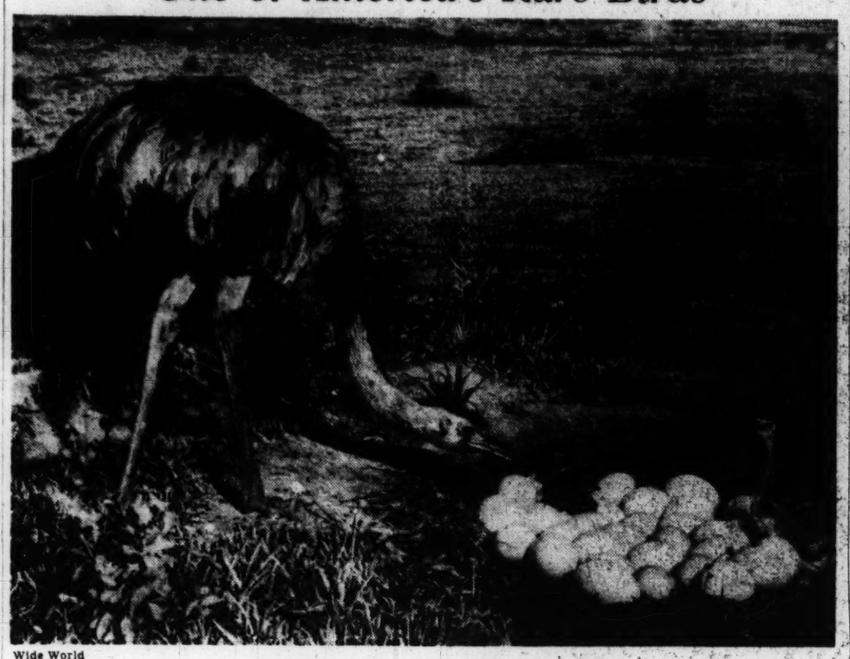
The bill would not affect collective bargaining, laws relating to maximum hours, minimum wages, settlement of disputes and other established rights and privileges of organized labor.

War manpower needs of the nation are still mounting, but manpower officials had thought they had seen their way over the hump by voluntary methods of recruiting.

The War Manpower Commission expected to reach its goal of 66,300,000 workers in the labor force by next July by the voluntary road.

The armed services have been falling behind both in the filling or draft quotas, looking to an 11,300,000 force by next July and in the recruiting of women. Selective Service has all the authority it needs to get men into the armed service, but draft boards have been slow in drafting fathers. A national service act would act as a prod to enlistments of women into the armed services.

One of America's Rare Birds



Wide World

Brazilian Rhea and Clutch of Eggs

The stuffed Rhea above, posed in a setting simulating a hatching scene, is being shown at the Chicago Natural History Museum. The Rhea is an American ostrich, smaller than the African variety and having three toes instead of two. Its head and neck are feathered.

Backers Say Dewey Willing to Run

Continued from Page 1

nesota have been active here but there appears no visible evidence that either candidacy has picked up strength. It points increasingly to a Dewey-Willkie contest with Governor Dewey having much of the edge at the moment.

2. One other incipient candidacy—that of Gen. Douglas MacArthur—seemed to be almost ingeniously ruled out on the basis of the carefully prepared and approved speech of Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, new chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. Mr. Halleck in a radiocast was assuring the country that if a Republican President is elected, the generals and admirals who are now leading American armed forces would be retained in their posts. He specifically mentioned General MacArthur, George C. Marshall and Dwight D. Eisenhower and Admirals Ernest J. King and William F. Halsey. If General MacArthur is to continue in his present job, he hardly can run for President.

3. Mr. Halleck's address was, in fact, prepared after wide consultation and was conceived as suggesting the party's line of argument in the coming campaign. It embraced three main points:

A countering of the "keep-the-commander-in-chief" thesis of the Democrats with the argument that the "making of the war is best left to the men trained in the art of war" and that the nation's military leadership will be kept intact.

The contention that a Republican administration can give the military leaders more efficient and more effective home-front support and thus shorten the war.

Consecutive Conventions

Finally, the assurance that when peace is won "the precious freedoms and rights that we have surrendered will be returned," that free enterprise will be really free, and that "there will be an end to snooping in our ice boxes."

4. With the decision to hold the G. O. P. convention in Chicago in late June, it now appears certain that the two major conventions will be held here almost consecutively. Frank Walker, Democratic National Chairman, is due in Chicago later this week to work out plans with hotel men and it is understood that a date in early July has been agreed upon.

Mr. Halleck's preview of the campaign stressed the point that the nation's military chiefs are "American generals and American admirals," not "party generals and party admirals."

"The Republican Party," he said, "guarantees to the country that these irreplacable men shall continue, that the war shall be fought under their skill and under their command. This is a matter above and beyond all politics.

"I believe with all my heart and mind that a Republican success next November will result in such acceleration of our war effort abroad and at home that victory, the thing for which we all yearn, will be brought nearer to us by months, if not by years."

But despite all the official speechmaking and all the official business, it was evident the prospects of a Dewey nomination were uppermost in the thoughts of the committeemen. The two skillful salesmen who helped keep such thoughts to the fore were J. Russel Sprague, New York National Committeeman, who worked for Mr. Willkie in 1940, and Edwin F. Jaeckle, New York State Chairman, co-managers of Mr. Dewey's highly successful gubernatorial campaign in 1942.

Composite Picture

The composite presentation which the Dewey salesmen gave to the national committeemen, as pieced together from what has been told to a number of the political leaders, is like this:

"Governor Dewey went to Albany under suspicion of the Republican legislative and political leaders of being exceedingly difficult to deal with, arbitrary, and domineering. His press relations were pretty bad. He was young and cocky.

"But whatever the ground for the suspicion, experience in the Governorship either has proved it baseless or has decisively changed Mr. Dewey himself. Anyway, the facts are just the contrary."

"For example, on important legislative matters, the State Chairman and the National Committeeman are consulted. Mr. Dewey called in Mr. Jaeckle after the successful campaign for Governor and offered him anything he wanted. Mr. Jaeckle sits in on the preparation of messages to the New York Assembly. He approves all appointments, even down to the Governor's personal secretary."

"Regular meetings are held between Mr. Jaeckle and the legislative leaders with Mr. Dewey also in attendance."

"In other words, a complete, effective working arrangement is in operation in the State of New York between the Governor, legislative leaders, and State political leaders."

This was the first chapter in the presentation which Dewey partisans are making here—making, it appears, with considerable effect upon willing listeners who want to find some alternative to the outspoken, independent Wendell Willkie. It can only be reported that this picture of the New York Governor is pleasing to many G. O. P. politicans and congressional leaders who reflect with wry memory upon the conflicts between Mr. Willkie and the regular Republican organization in the 1940 campaign and since.

Then the Dewey presentation, offered casually and conversationally, moves to the next chapter, with note of just the right, fraternal realism. It goes like this:

"Of course, it is pretty difficult for local and State politicians who might be inclined to support Governor Dewey to go out on a limb when they don't know whether the candidate to whom they would be committed is really a candidate at all. That's bad. But it has to be realistically faced and accepted.

"But is there any real danger that Governor Dewey could, even if he wanted to, let them down? Well, hardly. Suppose there is a big conflict in the convention, with 10 or more candidates getting votes on the first ballot. Suppose there is a concentration on one candidate shortly thereafter. It will have to come sometime. Suppose—and not a very hard supposition—that man is Mr. Dewey. How can Mr. Dewey turn it down? Of course, he won't turn it down. He can't pick his time to run for President of the United States.

"He will have to run when his party wants him to run. If he should try to wait until 1948, he might find himself in competition with some war hero or some unknown who may spring to political prominence before the war is over."

"In other words, Mr. Dewey will have to take the nomination even if he has said a thousand times that he was not a candidate and that he intended to serve his full term in Albany."

Then the Dewey story reaches its climax:

"Surely, it's no asset to the Republican Party or to Mr. Dewey to have him come out now and get into a big fight with Mr. Wilkie. Does that advance his prospects any, or those of the party? Certainly not.

"If there is a real demand for Mr. Dewey, he'll have to take it. And if there isn't a demand, well, what of it? Wouldn't it be better for him not to have the nomination if there wasn't a real big demand that he be the nominee?"

Big Demand Expected

This, in composite, is what members of the National Committee and the state chairmen are hearing—almost without asking—as a result of the presence here of the team of super salesmen—Mr. Sprague and Mr. Jaeckle—who evince no doubt that the demand for Mr. Dewey will be big enough to get him.

The reaction of many committeemen to this presentation was summed up in the words of Henry P. Fletcher, former Chairman, who said: "Any man holding the position in public life that Tom Dewey does cannot refuse the presidential nomination if it is tendered to him."

There is a still large "if" in Mr. Mr. Fletcher's prophecy but it apparently no longer concerns Mr. Dewey's willingness to run.

Algiers Assembly Wants Action

ALGIERS, Algeria, Jan. 11 (AP)—A demand that the French underground be recognized officially as the vanguard of invasion and a declaration that French "traitors" would be purged regardless of the British and American Governments, were placed before the United Nations by the French Consultative Assembly today.

The Assembly yesterday adopted a five-point resolution calling on the French National Committee to seek official recognition for the underground groups through both military and political channels. The Assembly also demanded that a place be made for them in the strategic invasion plans of the Allied General Staff, and that battle equipment be furnished them immediately.

At the same time Gen. Charles de Gaulle, blaming the Allies for what he called "painful, dolorous negotiations," with the Committee, declared:

"When our yellow book is published . . . this will show a sad story and that we are not at fault."

General de Gaulle said the battle of France "is one and indivisible," waged by people within and without France, and would continue until the French Government returned to France.

Determination of the Assembly to rid France of "traitors" was emphasized by Interior Commissioner Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, following a two-day discussion of the resistance movement. He added: "To the Allies we say: 'The sooner the purge is over the sooner order will be re-established.'"

British Hear U. S. Bubbles

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The British press, reporting on the reconvening of Congress, told its readers today that news from the United States in coming months, would be colored by the fact that this is a presidential election year and that "the country will be in an ebullient condition inseparable from that event."

The Daily Mail went on to caution, however, that "We should not presume to offer advice to the Americans . . . They make their own decisions their own way, and recollecting Lend-Lease and America's production and military aid, we are all aware that those decisions have not let anyone down."

The London Telegraph saw the possibility of clashes on taxation, labor and other questions during the coming session of Congress and concluded that "Politically it will be an uneasy year, but it will not be so uneasy as to distract the American people from the main job of driving the victory home."

Said the Times of London:

"Whatever the difficulties the President has yet to face in the domestic field from an impatient and perhaps intractable Congress, there is no little evidence of growing popular willingness to accept as obligatory in American interests responsibility for future participation in world affairs and safeguarding peace."

Roosevelt For National Service Law

Continued from Page 1

peared to be a new postwar program of domestic security.

Observers noted here the availability of the program for a campaign document, if Mr. Roosevelt decides to run for a fourth term.

"Our fighting men abroad—and their families at home—expect such a program and have the right to insist upon it," Mr. Roosevelt said.

"It is to their demands that this Government should pay heed rather than to the whining demands of selfish pressure groups who seek to feather their nests while young Americans are dying."

Mr. Roosevelt's "Second Bill of Rights" included: the right to a job, adequate food, clothing and recreation, a decent living for farmers, fair profits for businessmen, a "decent home" for every family, "adequate medical care," social insurance, and "a good education."

The nation must move forward to "new goals of human happiness and well-being" after this war, Mr. Roosevelt said.

Quoting the recent warning of Charles E. Wilson, head of General Electric, and Assistant Chairman of the War Production Board, against "rightist reaction," Mr. Roosevelt gave the strongest warning of his message, also couched in quasi-political terms:

"Indeed, if such reaction should develop—if history were to repeat itself and we were to return to the so-called 'normalcy' of the 1920s—then it is certain that even though we shall have conquered our enemies on the battlefields abroad, we shall have yielded to the spirit of fascism here at home."

National Service Bills Pending in Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—National service legislation such as President Roosevelt recommended to Congress today already is pending in both Houses. Indorsed by top-flight Administration officials, the plan has been opposed by spokesmen for organized labor.

Sponsored jointly by Senator Warren R. Austin, (R) of Vermont, and Representative James W. Wadsworth, (R) of New York, the bill provides machinery for drafting men from 18 to 65 and women from 18 to 50 for labor in war plants and on farms.

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, flatly indorsed the proposal in hearings before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

"Its prompt adoption, together with sound administration, will mitigate the loss of life on the fighting front," Mr. Patterson testified. "It will bring about a more equitable distribution of burdens on the home front."

Admiral Emory S. Land, head of the Maritime Commission, also indorsed the bill.

Other indorsements came from representatives of the American Legion.

The President's message was regarded as a recommendation for a principle, rather than backing for any specific pending proposal.

Shortly after the reading of the President's message in the Senate, Senator Austin introduced an amended bill which would transfer administration of the proposed act from Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission to a director appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Other revisions in the bill's language would make clear the original intent of the measure—to make employers and employees equally liable for Government conscription, Senator Austin told reporters.

McCormick Boom

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Republican National Revivalist Committee wants the Republican Party organization to join its movement to draft Col. Robert R. McCormick, Editor and Publisher of the Chicago Tribune, for President. A resolution that effect was passed at a meeting last night.

'Dream Car' Held An 'Impossibility'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 11—Offspring of the so-called "air brush school," the postwar "dream car" for civilian transportation was described today as a masterpiece of creative imagery but as a manufacturing impossibility, at the annual meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Discussing engineering in wartime, the experts look ahead to see what was in store for the private motorist and found the auto will be a "good, practical car, and probably small and economical to offset high taxes," according to Edgar C. DeSmet, executive engineer of Willys-Overland, Inc., and S. A. E. Vice-President.

War expansion of aluminum will make enough of this light metal available for private cars by the third year after the war's end, it was predicted by L. W. Kempf of Aluminum Company of America. Aluminum castings will be at the same cost level as iron castings, he said. His estimate saw complete aluminization of 1,600,000 vehicles yearly, or 500 pounds of aluminum on each of 3,000,000 vehicles, with enough for the entire industry possibly within five years after the war.

Save Paper!

America news wastepaper! One hundred pounds of wastepaper will produce 650 cartons for United States Army field rations K.

Congressmen Cool To Roosevelt Plea

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt's proposal for national service legislation met with a generally cool reception in Congress today.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, predicted such a measure "could never get out of the Committee," and Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, of the House Military Affairs Committee, told reporters:

"I've never been hot for it and I'm not hot for it now."

Senator Johnson said he was "surprised" at the President's recommendation for "such drastic action," and added that the Administration "will really have to crack the whip" to change the attitude of the Committee.

From Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, came:

"I think 'no comment' is the best answer."

Representative Walter G. Andrews of New York, ranking Republican on the House Military Affairs Committee, said he favored the legislation, but was doubtful if the Committee would approve it.

Spain Grants Right To Falange Militia

MADRID, Jan. 11 (AP) — The Spanish War Ministry on Jan. 8 authorized officers and noncommissioned officers in the militia of the Falange, the country's single political party, to enter the Regular Army with their corresponding rank once they are released from the militia.

Gen. Francisco Franco and José Luis Arrese, the party's Secretary General, announced last Dec. 20 that the militia no longer was needed. So far there has been no published order actually liquidating the militia.

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The Home Forum

Unfettered Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS NEVER before, mankind is struggling to loose the bonds of tyranny, oppression, and slavery. Much has been accomplished at terrific cost. But too often the attainment of freedom in one direction results in bondage in another. Is this not mainly due to the regrettable fact that mortals depend almost wholly upon material means and human will to redress the wrongs of mankind, instead of turning to the one divine source from which real and efficient help can be obtained?

Christ Jesus brought freedom from the bondage of sin and disease, hunger and want, through his unsurpassed understanding of the law of God. His works of liberation did not result in another or worse form of bondage. Those upon whom his ministrations rested were regenerated and redeemed. Why? Because his healing works were based on divine Principle, God. They had a spiritual and mental origin. "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works," said Jesus to the people of his day (John 14:10). The works of the Father, divine Mind, could never do aught but bless. Whatever the fetters were, they never returned when Jesus had spoken the healing word.

* * *

It is recorded of him in Luke's Gospel that he healed a "woman which had a spirit of infirmity eighteen years, and was bowed together, and could in no wise lift up herself," and that afterwards he described her as one "whom Satan hath bound" (see Luke 13:11-17). How aptly that description can be applied today to a world fettered and shackled by war! Is the story of that healing perhaps symbolic for a world seemingly in age-long bondage to tyranny, cruelty, lust, false ambition, and the like? Does not Jesus' healing of that one unnamed woman centuries ago foreshadow the power of the Christ to heal men and women of every age, if they will but open the door of thought to him? Jesus' simple statement, "Woman, thou art loosed from thine infirmity" (Luke 13:12), derives its immense power to heal from the operation of divine law in human consciousness. No one can doubt that divine law is a universal law, operating for all alike and at all times, so that we should expect the power that worked healing for one to work also for the many.

In his many healings and in the compassion he showed, Jesus displayed his complete disregard of the accepted religious and social thought of his day. Men and women of the humblest and the highest rank were his friends and students. Contrary to the prevailing opinion that women were creatures of inferior intelligence, he found them worthy of his teaching and welcomed them as disciples. Since his time, women have slowly but surely gained more and more of their rightful position in the world. There is emerging today a liberated womanhood joyously ready to contribute a full share of sacrifice and achievement.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, saw the great part that woman must play in the future development of humanity. She taught that it is unselfed love and the qualities arising therefrom which most need to be developed in mankind generally. In her book "No and Yes" she writes (p. 45): "In natural law and in religion the right of woman to fill the highest measure of enlightened understanding and the highest places in government, is inalienable, and these rights are ably vindicated by the noblest of both sexes. This is woman's hour, with all its sweet amenities and its moral and religious reforms."

* * *

The present war is rightly regarded as a conflict between good and evil rather than between nations. Should evil triumph, it would retard and temporarily repress the development of those nobler qualities which are just beginning to appear in the conduct of national and international affairs. The progress made toward equal opportunities of education, happiness, work, and leisure for all, and the many signs of brotherhood and kindliness which abound in our midst, are undoubtedly due to the influence of the teachings of the Master.

Mankind must prepare to relinquish tyrannical domination, aggressiveness, and retaliation. They must develop more highly the qualities of compassion, tenderness, love, kindliness, patience. Both men and women of today and tomorrow must gain in higher degree qualities such as strength, courage, vision, and leadership, thus lifting the world from the infirmities of the centuries which would bind mankind in the traditional fetters of domination and helplessness.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 517): "The ideal man corresponds to creation, to intelligence, and to Truth. The ideal woman corresponds to Life and to Loye." A finer humanity will develop only as spiritual qualities expressing the universal goodness of God are universally honored and expressed.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Snow on Trees

Black boughs
Inlaid with snow,
Pattern of snow-of-pearl—
The pines with lapping drifts of white
Bend low.

KATHRYN WRIGHT

What other such gift!

young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

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In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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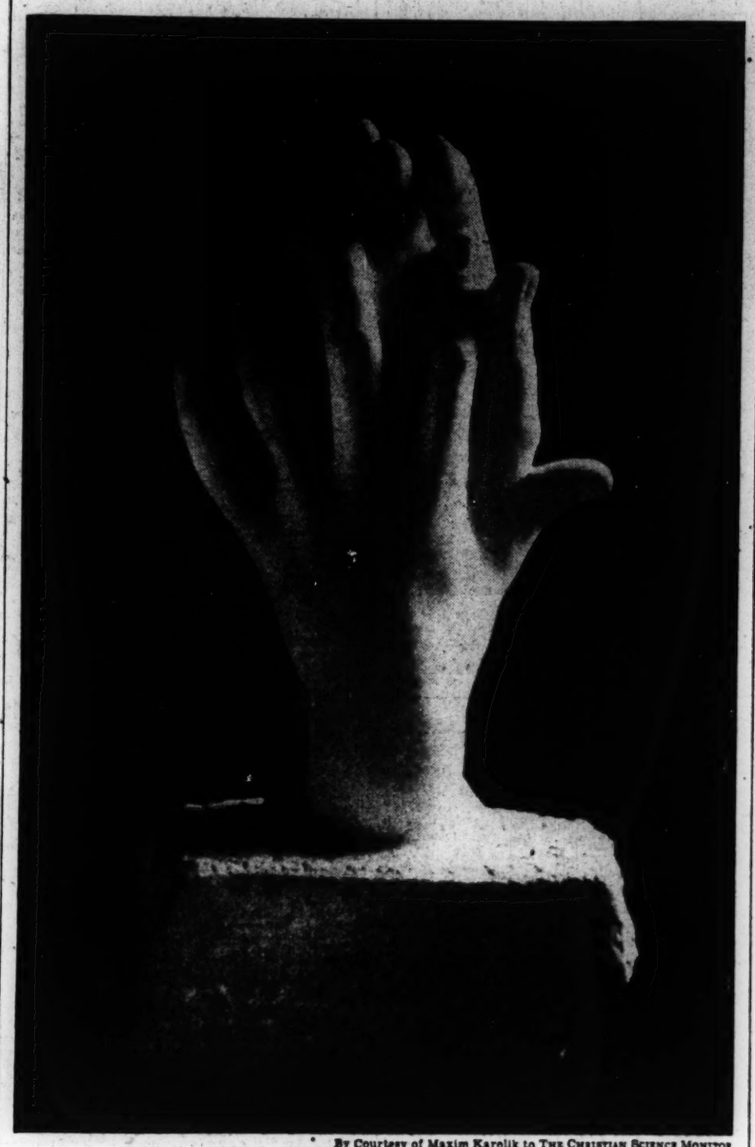

By Courtesy of Maxim Karolik to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A PAIR OF HANDS": *By Auguste Rodin*

SOME YEARS AGO, Mrs. Arthur Codman established a salon at her home on the Rhine, near the Swiss border. There poets and painters, musicians and sculptors, gathered, and among them was Auguste Rodin.

One evening in the course of an animated discussion, Mrs. Codman clasped her hands to express an idea in dramatic metaphor. Instantly Rodin was struck by the beauty of the pose, and requested that she hold it so that he might make a sketch. This marble portrayal is the result. The "Pair of Hands" is much larger than life size and, while the moment and circumstances of their inspiration has become legendary, the hands themselves assume the universality and timelessness of a work of art.

Auguste Rodin (1840-1917) worked with passionate preoccupation. If a pair of hands kindled his zeal, he gave them shape ardently, as though he were molding some great cosmic symbol. He put his maximum skill into the undertaking, for he was always honest and forthright. The hands might be muscular and wiry, the hands of an artisan; they might be delicate and exquisitely groomed. Rodin reacted to what was expressive in every manifestation, from the repellent to the graceful. He did not cultivate the one-sided prejudices of fellow-realists, but was appreciative of the attributes of the Greeks and the Gothic carvers; he reverenced Michelangelo in particular. The appetite for beauty was insatiable in this fearless and impassioned exponent.

In respect to hands, Rodin would often ignore their existence, or slur them over in a theme when the body, the head, or the contorted lineaments of the figure held his interest. The hands were a lesser detail. In the great portrayal of Balzac, which drew upon the energies of the artist for a decade, Rodin was greatly perturbed about the hands. He retired to his studio to model them and devoted some four months to the task. When the detail was completed, Rodin, contemplating them in the company of associates, destroyed those hands with one mighty hammer blow. Were they too commanding, too detailed in the broad nervous lines of the great figure? We cannot know. But he had to satisfy his own highest concept always.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Progrès sans entraves

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE GENRE HUMAIN lutte plus que jamais pour rompre les chaînes, dénouer les liens de la tyrannie, de l'oppression, de l'esclavage. Au prix de sacrifices énormes, cette œuvre progresse, on voit s'accomplir de grandes choses. Mais trop souvent la liberté obtenue sous un certain rapport produit un autre genre de servitude. Ne faut-il pas y voir la conséquence de ce fait regrettable: pour redresser les torts, les mortels comptent presque entièrement sur les méthodes matérielles et le vouloir humain, au lieu d'avoir recours à la source divine qui leur donnerait la seule aide réelle, efficace.

Comprenant mieux que tout autre la loi de Dieu, Jésus le Christ délivra d'innombrables personnes qu'asservissaient le péché, la maladie, la faim, la pauvreté. Ses œuvres de libération n'entraînaient jamais un nouvel esclavage pire que le premier. Ceux auxquels il venait en aide étaient régénérés, rachetés. Pourquoi? Parce que les guérisons du Maître se fondaient sur Dieu, le divin Principe. Leur origine était spirituelle et mentale. En réponse à la question que lui posait un apôtre, Jésus déclara: "C'est le Père demeurant en moi qui accomplit ses propres œuvres" (Jean 14:10). Les œuvres du Père, de l'Entendement divin, ne peuvent être que bienfaisantes. Qu'il s'agît d'un mal ou d'un autre, la servitude prenait fin lorsque Jésus prononçait la parole rédemptrice.

L'Évangile de Luc rapporte la guérison d'une "femme possédée d'un esprit qui la rendait infirme depuis dix-huit ans; elle était courbée, et ne pouvait aucunement se redresser;" c'était, comme le Maître l'expliqua ensuite, une fille d'Abraham que "Satan tenait liée" (voir Luc 13:11-17). Cette description s'applique fort bien au monde que maintenant la guerre enchaîne et paralyse. Le récit de saint Luc contient-il un message symbolique pour un monde que paraissent asservir depuis des siècles certaines erreurs comme la tyrannie, la cruauté, la convoitise, l'ambition déréglée? La guérison d'une femme dont la Bible ne nous a pas conservé le nom n'illustrait-elle pas le pouvoir du Christ, lequel peut en tout temps guérir quiconque lui ouvre la porte de sa pensée? "Femme, tu es délivrée de ton infirmité," avait dit Jésus (Luc 13:12); et cette simple déclaration s'avéra très puissante, souverainement efficace, parce que la loi divine opère dans la conscience humaine. Sans aucun doute, cette loi divine est universelle, agissant à toute heure et pour le bien de tous; aussi devons-nous nous attendre à ce que le pouvoir qui procura la guérison dans un certain cas aide également chacun.

La compassion dont Jésus fit preuve, les nombreuses guérisons qu'il accomplit, montrent qu'il ne tenait aucun compte des préjugés nourris par ses contemporains dans le double domaine des distinctions sociales et de la religion. Il acceptait pour disciples ou pour amis des hommes et des femmes de tous les rangs, depuis le plus humble jusqu'au plus élevé. Contrairement à l'opinion générale qui n'accordait aux femmes qu'une intelligence inférieure, il les jugeait dignes de son enseignement; il les accueillait avec bonté, et plusieurs devinrent ses disciples. A partir de cette époque, la position des femmes s'est améliorée; lentement mais sûrement, elles obtiennent les choses auxquelles elles ont droit. Aujourd'hui plus que jamais, la femme devient indépendante et revendique avec joie sa part des sacrifices et des nobles labeurs.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, prévit le grand rôle que jouera la femme dans le développement de l'humanité. Elle fit voir que l'amour désintéressé et les qualités auxquelles il donne naissance sont d'une valeur capitale pour le genre humain, et qu'il importe de les voir s'épanouir. A la page 45 de *Non et Oui*, elle déclare: "Selon la loi naturelle et la religion, le droit qu'a la femme d'atteindre au plus haut degré de la compréhension éclairée et de remplir les postes les plus élevés du gouvernement est inaliénable, et ces droits sont revendiqués avec talent par les plus nobles représentants des deux sexes. L'heure de la femme a sonné, l'heure des douces aménités et des réformes morales et religieuses."

On estime avec raison que la guerre actuelle est un conflit entre le bien et le mal, plutôt qu'entre les peuples. Si le mal l'emportait, son triomphe gênerait ou retarderait le développement des nobles qualités qui commencent d'apparaître dans la conduite des affaires nationales ou internationales. Les progrès accomplis pour assurer à tous les mêmes avantages, pour rendre plus généralement accessibles l'instruction, le bonheur, l'activité profitable, le délassement; les signes de bienveillance et de fraternité dont le nombre s'accroît sans cesse — ces choses prouvent à coup sûr l'influence qu'exercent les enseignements du Maître.

Le genre humain doit se préparer à l'abandon des erreurs telles que la domination tyrannique, l'agressivité, les représailles. Il doit développer toujours davantage la compassion, la tendresse, l'amour, la bonté, la patience. Aujourd'hui et dans l'avenir, hommes et femmes doivent cultiver et mettre en pratique la force morale, le courage, la vision, les qualités supérieures; ainsi le monde sortira des faiblesses séculaires qui prétendent imposer aux humains les chaînes de la tradition, de l'autoritarisme, de la dépendance.

Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (p. 517), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "L'homme idéal correspond à la création, à l'intelligence et à la Vérité. La femme idéale correspond à la Vie et à l'Amour." Pour que se développe une humanité plus noble, il faut que les qualités spirituelles exprimant l'infinie bonté de Dieu soient universellement honorées et manifestées.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Ripple of Sand

The sand has formed a new, a strange design,
A mockery of the waves that washed it here,
A simple curve, a loose, a lovely line
In which the myriad particles adhere,
Finer than gravel, coarser than the dust,
Shaped by the sea by which it was forsaken.
Mar with your hand, or walk the sloping crust.
The ripple fades. The curling line is broken.
Yet the wind, the vast leveler, has seen before
The same ripple rise on the same shore.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

There Is Humor in Mr. T. S. Eliot

EVERY NOW AND THEN some crotchety professor complains to me about T. S. Eliot. I hear that the poet is a kind of unpleasant encyclopaedia, unpleasant because he is constantly making distant allusions which he pretends to think you will recognize. (You won't, of course, unless you are a vast scholar, and have read in the same multifarious and out-of-the-way fields as he has.) Or I hear that he has never written a musical line in his life.

It is tiresome to hear such reports and, when I hear them from venerable persons, I always look at the floor or out of the window; because I recognize the lack of good will, without which no man of genius can possibly be understood.

* * *

But, when I hear someone say merely that he doesn't like Eliot, that is an altogether different matter. I've heard people object that he's always solemn—a most unsettling claim, if it were true. To these people I mention "Practical Cats"; the name alone ought to delight them. Here Macavity is to be found:

"Macavity's a mystery cat;
He's called "The Hidden Paw"
For he's the master criminal
Who can defy the law;
He's the bafflement of Scotland Yard,
The Flying Squad's despair,
For when they reach the scene of crime
Macavity's not there. . . ."

It's long and it's animated from beginning to end. Furthermore, it is only one of a whole volume of such compositions. Of course, the examples of humor in his more significant poetry are more studied, and so one must speedily change the subject after denying loudly that he is solemn.

* * *

A far weightier objection, which I have heard advanced many times, is that Eliot's lines are unmusical. If one can convince the people who hold such an opinion that what they may mean is only that the music is unexpected, then there is some point in quoting, say:

"There, the eyes are
Sunlight on a broken column
There, is a tree swinging
And voices are
In the wind's singing
More distant and more solemn
Than a fading star."

For these are lines with as lovely a music as one can find in this century, outside Yeats' work. The rhythms are irregular, but they reflect what reveals itself sooner or later as a deeply subtle musical imagination. The sound of such lines echoes in the mind long after one has set a poem of his aside; and that quiet music, once it is recognized, becomes a part of one's life.

If someone objects—and there is always someone who does—that the poet is lacking in vigor, he should be confronted with the conclusion of "East Coker":

"We must be still and still moving
Into another intensity
For a further union, a deeper communion
Through the dark cold and the empty desolation,
The wave cry, the wind cry, the vast waters
Of the petrel and the porpoise. In my end is my beginning."

Again, if it is objected that Eliot is indifferent to natural beauty, what could be pleasanter than to single out such lines as these from his latest poem "Little Gidding"?

"Now the hedgerow
Is blanched for an hour with transitory blossom
Of snow, a bloom more sudden
Than that of summer, neither budding nor fading,
Not in the scheme of generation."

Or to quote from "Journey of the Magi" that beautiful passage which has to do with the landscape:

"Then at dawn we came down to a temperate valley
Wet below the snow line, smelling of vegetation;
With a running stream and a water-mill beating the darkness,
And three trees on the low sky,
And an old white horse galloped away in the meadow."

But it never does any good to quote fine passages to one who has made up his mind that T. S. Eliot is not an excellent poet. There are a number of people who have (a great many, I find, are professors) and the only result is to drive them into an embarrassing confusion which, upon reflection, is quite pointless. So, when they make remarks, I can only recommend that one reach for a gooseberry tart or another piece of celery. It is better at such times to say over the grand lines to one's self, or to get back to the subject of the weather; no one is likely to be disturbed by anything which comes under that head.

EDMUND SCOTT

The Greatest Wall On Earth

I LIKED PEKING from the moment I first walked through the Water Gate to the "Hotel of the Six Nations" where Manchu ladies with fantastic headdresses and painted faces sipped tea beside silk-gowned Mandarins. I liked the street cries, and the pigeons with whistles on their tails, and particularly I liked the walls. Those gray old walls, and their pavilioned corners, pregnant with romantic history, seemed almost to speak as I walked along their broad summits and peered through the crenelated battlements down to the shaded streets sixty feet below. The stations for the archers were plain to see, as were the sockets for the Manchu banners set deep in solid stone. In the gate pavilions, the racks and pegs still showed where spears and shields and armor hung in orderly rows ready to be donned at a trumpet's blast by the defenders of the ancient capital.

The greatest wall on earth I went to see almost with reverence. I remember what a brilliant day it was, and how when I left the train and walked up the rocky pathway my eyes were steadily on the ground so that the Great Wall might appear in all its majesty suddenly, not bit by bit. When I looked up, at last, there it was, spreading its length like a slumbering gray serpent over the hills, into the valleys, and up the sides of precipitous peaks as far as my eyes could reach. No other sight on earth has ever stirred me as did the Great Wall of China. Not the Sphinx, nor the Taj Mahal by moonlight, nor the Pyramids, nor any of the Seven Wonders of the World. When I left Peking to go southward, I knew that some day I should return.

—From "Under a Lucky Star: A Lifetime of Adventure," by ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS. (New York: Viking.)

When Bivouac Is Made

Soft and blue the twilight comes
across the trodden snow,
where tanks and guns and infantry
in scattered columns go.

And when the winter stars come out
and bivouac is made,
the presage of the peace we seek
is over earth displayed.

KEITH THOMAS

From a Breton Pottery Shop

SITUATED ON the picturesque quay of the Odet within a few minutes' walk from the hotel are the potteries of Locmaria. Here for centuries two rather primitive establishments have turned out the quaint hand-painted *faience* to be seen everywhere in Brittany. Not only in Paris but even in the United States lovers of artistic ware cherish plates and platters, cups and saucers, bowls and jugs, decorated with the delightful figure of a Breton peasant in gala attire. . . .

We found ourselves in the midst of the primitive yet flourishing industry. The only machine in use was the foot-wheel of certain potters. We watched a dour fellow in sabots fashioning a lump of clay. He clapped it on his wheel, it whirled, water moistened it, the man clipped the edges and, presto! a perfectly molded plate. Near by pitchers were in construction, passed fresh from the wheel to a girl who tweaked out lips with the knowing turn of an implement. Other girls made handles skilfully. Buttons informed us that: "The artists are the best paid, especially those who do the *décor riche*."

"You must know, madame," said he, "that we have three styles: the *ordinaire* (his tone expressed contempt), the *demi-riche*, the *riche*. The *ordinaire* is very common, you have seen it everywhere. Good, the *riche* has designs of ancient scene, taken from old tapestries."

"And the *demi-riche?*" I queried. "The name intrigues me."

"Well, most of this you see is *demi-riche* . . . the peasant figure, the bird or flower as in the *ordinaire* but with a more elaborate border . . . floral or geometric designs."

In the painting-room we paused beside a Bigouden in sugar-loaf coif, who explained to us that each artist does all the painting of a piece. As for herself, she usually finishes thirty small pitchers a day, for which she receives a franc each. Pots and Quimper bowls were filled with lucious-looking colors; a place to linger is the painting-room where dainty girls work side by side with stolid yokels. In fact, with windows looking out into the green forest, there is no room in the establishment where one would not wish to linger, save possibly the drying room. . . .

After our visit to the pottery we repaired to "La Civette." . . . Here it was our pleasure to choose a dozen plates and other pieces for shipment to America. We found our preference ran to the *demi-riche* rather than to the more elaborate designs, many of which are copies of old Rouen.

Imagine the shop crowded with the most tempting pottery of France. At the end of the narrow room a buxom dame was seated. . . . We spread our favorite objects on the floor, the only available place for comparison. . . . How matters would be simplified if only samples were carried and those sold by number! However, the present system works, for of the two hundred pieces chosen all reached America in safety.—From "Enchanted Brittany," by AMY OAKLEY. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1944

President Reports to Congress on Home Front and Allied Parleys

Backs Total Mobilization To Insure Early Victory

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

This nation in the past two years has become an active partner in the world's greatest war against human slavery.

We have joined with like-minded people in order to defend ourselves in a world that has been gravely threatened with gangster rule.

But I do not think that any of us Americans can be content with mere survival. Sacrifices that we and our Allies are making impose upon us all a sacred obligation to see to it that out of this war we and our children will gain something better than mere survival.

We are united in determination that this war shall not be followed by another interim which leads to new disaster—that we shall not repeat the tragic errors of ostrich isolationism—that we shall not repeat the excesses of the wild twenties when this nation went for a joy ride on a roller coaster which ended in a tragic crash.

When Mr. Hull went to Moscow in October, and when I went to Cairo and Teheran in November, we knew that we were in agreement with our Allies in our common determination to fight and win this war. But there were many vital questions concerning the future peace, and they were discussed in an atmosphere of complete candor and harmony.

In the last war such discussions, such meetings, did not even begin until the shooting had stopped and the delegates began to assemble at the peace table. There had been no previous opportunities for man-to-man discussions which lead to meetings of minds. The result was a peace which was not a peace.

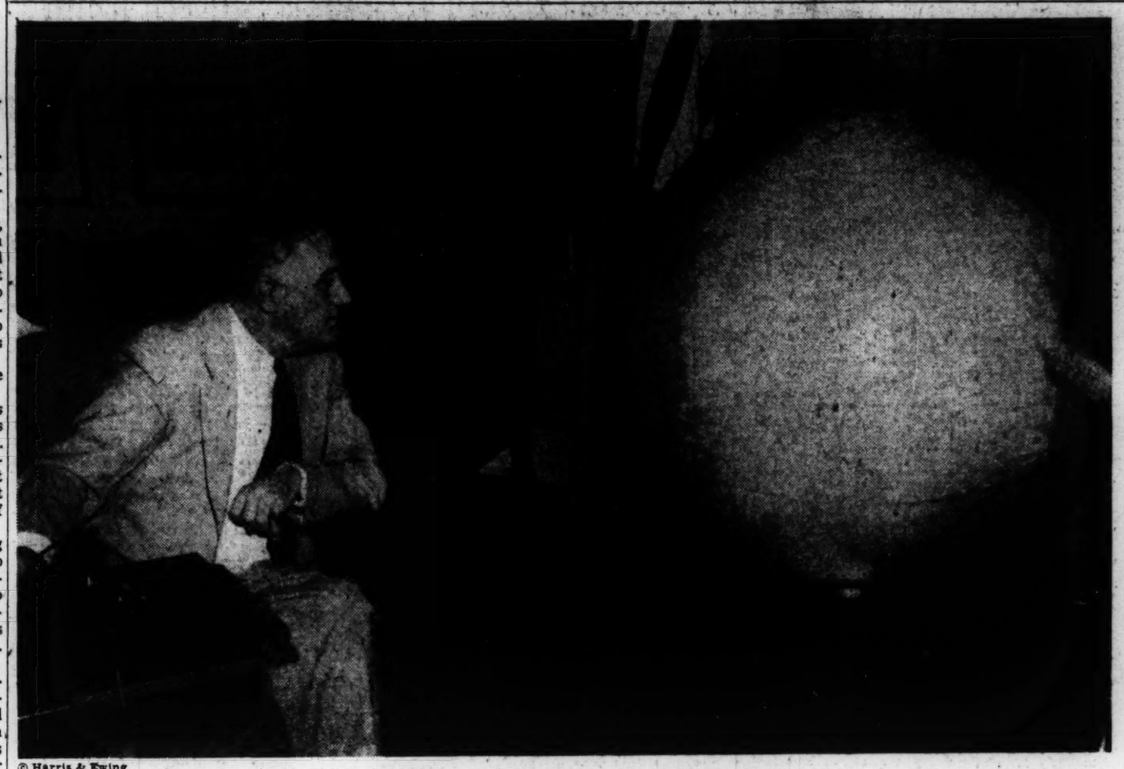
That was a mistake which we are not repeating in this war.

And right here I want to address a word or two to some suspicious souls who are fearful that Mr. Hull or I have made "commitments" for the future which might pledge this nation to secret treaties or to enacting the role of Santa Claus.

To such suspicious souls—using a polite terminology—I wish to say that Mr. Churchill, and Marshal Stalin, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek are all thoroughly conversant with the provisions of our Constitution. And so is Mr. Hull. And so am I.

Of course, we made some commitments. We most certainly committed ourselves to very large and very specific military plans which require the use of all Allied forces to bring about the defeat of our enemies at the earliest possible time.

But there were no secret treaties or political or financial commitments.



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President Roosevelt in Executive Office

President Roosevelt studying a gift from the Army—a huge globe, 50 inches in diameter, in his White House office. Speaking of the war conferences, the President said in his message: "The one supreme objective for the future, which we discussed for each nation individually, and for all the United Nations, can be summed up in one word—security."

Security: Supreme Objective

The one supreme objective for the future, which we discussed for each nation individually, and for all the United Nations, can be summed up in one word: security.

And that means not only physical security which provides safety from attacks by aggressors. It means also economic security, social security, moral security—in a family of nations.

In the plain down-to-earth talks that I had with the Generalissimo and Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, it was abundantly clear that they are all most deeply interested in the resumption of peaceful progress by their own peoples—progress toward a better life. All our Allies want freedom to develop their lands and resources, to build up industry, to increase education and individual opportunity, and to raise standards of living.

All our Allies have learned by bitter experience that real development will not be possible if they are to be diverted from their purposes by repeated wars—or even threats of war.

China and Russia are truly united with Britain and America in recognition of this essential fact:

The best interests of each nation, large and small, demand that all freedom-loving nations shall join together in a just and durable system of peace. In the present world situation, evidenced by the actions of Germany, Italy and Japan, unquestioned military control over disturbers of the peace is as necessary among nations as it is among citizens in a community. And an equally basic essential to peace is a decent standard of living for all individual men and women and children in all nations. Freedom from fear is eternally linked with freedom from want.

There are people who burrow through our nation like unseeing moles, and attempt to spread the suspicion that if other nations are encouraged to raise their standards of living our own American standard of living must of necessity be depressed.

The fact is the very contrary. It has been shown time and again that if the standard of living of any country goes up, so does its purchasing power—and that such a rise encourages a better standard of living in neighboring countries with whom it trades. That is just plain common sense—and it is the kind of plain common sense that provided the basis for our discussions at Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran.

Returning from my journeyings, I must confess to a sense of "let-down" when I found many evidences of faulty perspectives here in Washington. The faulty perspective consists in overemphasizing lesser problems and thereby underemphasizing the first and greatest problem.

The overwhelming majority of our people have met the demands of this war with magnificent courage and understanding. They have accepted inconveniences; they have acecpted hardships; they have accepted tragic sacrifices. And they are ready and eager to make whatever further contributions are needed to win the war as quickly as possible—if only they are given the chance to know what is required of them.

However, while the majority goes on about its great work without complaint, a noisy minority maintains an uproar of demands for special favors for special groups. There are pests who swarm through the lobbies of the Congress and the cocktail bars of Washington, representing these special groups as opposed to the basic interests of the nation as a whole. They have come to look upon the war primarily as a chance to make profits for themselves at the expense of their neighbors—profits in money or in terms of political or social preferment.

Dangerous Agitation in Wartime

Such selfish agitation can be highly dangerous in wartime. It creates confusion. It damages morale. It hampers our national effort. It muddies the waters and therefore prolongs the war.

If we analyze American history impartially, we cannot escape the fact that in our past we have not always forgotten individual and selfish and partisan interests in time of war—we have not always been united in purpose and direction. We cannot overlook the serious dissensions and the lack of unity in our war of the Revolution, in our war of 1812, or in our war between the states, when the survival of the Union itself was at stake.

In the first World War we came closer to national unity than in any previous war. But that war lasted only a year and a half, and increasing signs of disunity began to appear during the final months of the conflict.

In this war, we have been compelled to learn how interdependent upon each other are all groups and sections of the population of America.

Increased food costs, for example, will bring new demands for wage increases from all war workers, which will in turn raise all prices of all things including those things which the farmers themselves have to buy. Increased wages or prices will each in turn produce the same results. They all have a particularly disastrous result on all fixed income groups.

And I hope you will remember that all of us in this Government represent the fixed-income group just as much as we represent business owners, workers, and farmers. This group of fixed-income people include: Teachers, clergy, policemen, firemen, widows and minors on fixed incomes, wives and dependents of our soldiers and sailors, and old age pensioners. They and their families add up to one quarter of our 130,000,000 people. They have a few or no high pressure representatives at the Capitol. In a period of gross inflation they would be the worst sufferers.

If ever there was a time to subordinate individual or group selfishness to the national good, that time is now. Disunity at home—bickerings, self-seeking partisanship, stoppages of work, inflation, business as usual, politics as usual, luxury as usual—these are the influences which can undermine the morale of the brave men ready to die at the front for us here.

Those who are doing most of the complaining are not deliberately striving to sabotage the national war effort. They are laboring under the delusion that the time is past when we must make prodigious sacrifices—that the war is already won and we can begin to slacken off. But the dangerous folly of that point of view can be measured by the distance that separates our troops from their ultimate objectives in Berlin and Tokyo—and by the sum of all the perils that lie along the way.

Over-confidence and complacency are among our deadliest enemies. Last spring—after notable victories at Stalingrad and in Tunisia and against the U-boats on the high seas—over-confidence became so pronounced that war production fell off. In two months, June and July, 1943, more than 1,000 airplanes that could have been made and should have been made were not made. Those who failed to make them were not on strike. They were merely saying, "The war's in the bag—so let's relax."

That attitude on the part of anyone—Government or management or labor—can lengthen this war. It can kill American boys.

Let us remember the lessons of 1918. In the summer of that year the tide turned in favor of the Allies. But this Government did not relax. In fact, our national effort was stepped up. In August, 1918, the draft age limits were broadened from 21-31 to 18-45. The President called for "force to the utmost," and his call was heeded. And in November, only three months later, Germany surrendered.

That is the way to fight and win a war—all out—and not with half-an-eye on the battlefronts abroad and the other eye-and-a-half on personal, selfish, or political interests here at home.

Five Proposals Recommended

Therefore, in order to concentrate all our energies and resources on winning the war, and to maintain a fair and stable economy at home, I recommend that the Congress adopt:

1. A realistic tax law—which will tax all unreasonable profits, both individual and corporate, and reduce the ultimate cost of the war to our sons and daughters. The tax bill now under consideration by the Congress does not begin to meet this test.

2. A continuation of the law for the renegotiation of war contracts—which will prevent exorbitant profits and assure fair prices to the Government. For two long years I have pleaded with the Congress to take undue profits out of war.

3. A cost of food law—which will enable the Government (A) to place a reasonable floor under the prices the farmer may expect for his production; and (B) to place a ceiling on the prices a consumer will have to pay for the food he buys. This should apply to necessities only; and will require public funds to carry out. It will cost in appropriations about 1 per cent of the present annual cost of the war.

4. Early re-enactment of the stabilization statute of October, 1942. This expires June 30, 1944, and if it is not extended well in advance, the country might just as well expect price chaos by summer.

We cannot have stabilization by wishful thinking. We must take positive action to maintain the integrity of the American dollar.

5. A national service law—which, for the duration of the war, will prevent strikes, and, with certain appropriate exceptions, will make available for war production or for any other essential services every able-bodied adult in this nation.

These five measures together form a just and equitable whole. I would not recommend a national service law unless the other laws were passed to keep down the cost of living, to share equitably the burdens of taxation, to hold the stabilization line, and to prevent undue profits.

The Federal Government already has the basic power to draft capital and property of all kinds for war purposes on a basis of just compensation.

Total Mobilization Needed

As you know, I have for three years hesitated to recommend a national service act. Today, however, I am convinced of its necessity. Although I believe that we and our Allies can win the war without such a measure, I am certain that nothing less than total mobilization of all our resources of manpower and capital will guarantee an earlier victory, and reduce the toll of suffering and sorrow and blood.

I have received a joint recommendation for this law from the heads of the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Maritime Commission. These are the men who bear responsibility for the procurement of the necessary arms and equipment, and for the successful prosecution of the war in the field. They say:

"When the very life of the nation is in peril the responsibility for service is common to all men and women. In such a time there can be no discrimination between the men and women who are assigned by the Government to its defense at the battlefront and the men and women assigned to producing the vital materials essential to successful military operations. A prompt enactment of a national service law would be merely an expression of the universality of this responsibility."

I believe the country will agree that those statements are the solemn truth.

National service is the most democratic way to wage a war. Like selective service for the armed forces, it rests on the obligation of each citizen to serve his nation to his utmost where he is best qualified.

It does not mean reduction in wages. It does not mean loss of retirement and seniority rights and benefits. It does not mean that any substantial numbers of war workers wil be disturbed in their present jobs. Let these facts be wholly clear.

Experience in other democratic nations at war—Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand—has shown that the very existence of national service makes unnecessary the widespread use of compulsory power. National service has proven to be a unifying moral force—based on an equal and comprehensive legal obligation of all people in a nation at war.

There are millions of American men and women who are not in this war at all. It is not because they do not want to be in it. But they want to know where they can best do their share. National service provides that direction. It will be a means by which every man and woman can find that inner satisfaction which comes from making the fullest possible contribution to victory.

I know that all civilian war workers will be glad to be able to say many years hence to their grandchildren: "Yes, I, too, was in service in the great war. I was on duty in an airplane factory, and I helped make hundreds of fighting planes. The Government told me that in doing that I was performing my most useful work in the service of my country."

It is argued that we have passed the stage in the war where national service is necessary. But our soldiers and sailors know that this is not true. We are going forward on a long, rough road—and, in all journeys, the last miles are the hardest. And it is for that final effort—for the total defeat of our enemies—that we must mobilize our total resources. The national war program calls for the employment of more people in 1944 than in 1943.

It is my conviction that the American people will welcome this win-the-war measure which is based on the eternally just principle of "fair for one, fair for all."

It will give our people at home the assurance that they are standing four-square behind our soldiers and sailors. And it will give our enemies demoralizing assurance that we mean business—that we, 135,000,000 Americans, are on the march to Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo.

I hope that the Congress will recognize that, although this is a political year, national service is an issue which transcends politics. Great power must be used for great purposes.

As to the machinery for this measure, the Congress itself should determine its nature—but it should be wholly nonpartisan in its make-up.

Our armed forces are valiantly fulfilling their responsibilities to our country and our people. Now the Congress faces the responsibility for taking those measures which are essential to national security in this the most decisive phase of the nation's greatest war.

Right of Soldiers to Vote

Several alleged reasons have prevented the enactment of legislation which would preserve for our soldiers and sailors and marines the fundamental prerogative of citizenship—the right to vote. No amount of legalistic argument can becloud this issue in the eyes of these 10,000,000 American citizens. Surely the signers of the Constitution did not intend a document which, even in wartime would be construed to take away the franchise of any of those who are fighting to preserve the Constitution itself.

Our soldiers and sailors and marines know that the overwhelming majority of them will be deprived of the opportunity to vote if the voting machinery is left exclusively to the States under existing laws being changed in time to enable them to vote at the next election. The Army and Navy have reported that it will be impossible effectively to administer 48 different soldier-voting laws. It is the duty of Congress to remove this unjustifiable discrimination against the men and women in our armed forces—and to do it as quickly as possible.

It is our duty now to begin to lay the plans and determine the strategy for the winning of a lasting peace and the establishment of an American standard of living higher than ever before known. We cannot be content, no matter how high that general standard of living may be, if some fraction of our people—whether it be one third or one fifth or one tenth—is ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed, and insecure.

This republic had its beginning, and grew to its present strength, under the protection of certain inalienable political rights—among them the right of free speech, free press, free worship, trial by jury, freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures. They were our rights to life and liberty.

As our nation has grown in size and stature, however—as our industrial economy expanded—these political rights proved inadequate to assure us equality in the pursuit of happiness.

We have come to a clear realization of the fact that true individual freedom cannot exist without economic security and independence. "Necessitous men are not free men." People who are hungry and out of a job are the stuff of which dictatorships are made.

In our day these economic truths have become accepted as self-evident. We have accepted, so to speak, a second Bill of Rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race or creed.

Among these are:

The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops or farms or mines of the nation;

The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;

The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living;

The right of every business man, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad.

The right of every family to a decent home;

The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;

The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment;

The right to a good education.

All of these rights spell security. And after this war is won we must be prepared to move forward, in the implementation of these rights, to new goals of human happiness and well-being.

America's own rightful place in the world depends in large part upon how fully these and similar rights have been carried into practice for our citizens. For unless there is security here at home there cannot be lasting peace in the world.

One of the great American industrialists of our day—a man who has rendered yeoman service to his country in this crisis—recently emphasized the grave dangers of "rightist reaction" in this nation.

All clear-thinking businessmen share his concern. Indeed, if such reaction should develop—if history were to repeat itself and we were to return to the so-called "normalcy" of the 1920's—then it is certain that even though we shall have conquered our enemies on the battlefields abroad, we shall have yielded to the spirit of Fascism here at home.

I ask the Congress to explore the means for implementing this economic bill of rights—for it is definitely the responsibility of the Congress so to do. Many of these problems are already before committees of the Congress in the form of proposed legislation. I shall from time to time communicate with the Congress with respect to these and further proposals. In the event that no adequate program of progress is evolved, I am certain that the nation will be conscious of the fact.

Our fighting men abroad—and their families at home—expect such a program and have the right to insist upon it. It is to their demands that this Government should pay heed rather than to the whining demands of selfish pressure groups who seek to feather their nests while young Americans are dying.

The foreign policy that we have been following—the policy that guided us at Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran—is based on the common sense principle which was best expressed by Benjamin Franklin on July 4, 1776: "We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

I have often said that there are no two fronts for America in this war. There is only one front. There is one line of unity which extends from the hearts of the people at home to the men of our attacking forces in our farthest outposts. When we speak of our total effort, we speak of the factory and the field and the mine as well as of the battleground—we speak of the soldier and the civilian, the citizen and his government.

Each and every one of us has a solemn obligation under God to serve this nation in its most critical hour — to keep this nation great—to make this nation greater in a better world.

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Jan. 11, 1944.

Allies United in Demand For Peace That Is Lasting

Food Officials Are Concerned Over Lack of Autumnal Rains

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Lack of normal rain- and snowfall during the fall months today is causing considerable concern to the Agriculture Department and War Food Administration officials who have been charged with the task of providing large amounts of food in 1944 for civilians, the armed services and Lend-Lease.

The Agriculture Department said the prospect for a continued heavy volume of crop production in 1944 is not as favorable as it was at the beginning of 1942 and 1943.

The 1942 crop set an all-time record, however, with 1943 figures only slightly lower—and officials point out that an increase in precipitation along with an expected increase in acreage planted this year still would bring in a tremendous food crop.

Fall precipitation from September through December was the lightest since 1939 and about 21 per cent below normal.

The Agriculture Department said of most concern is the deficiency in the Great Plains States, where fall precipitation has an important bearing on crop yields and where a large part of the proposed expansion in acreage for 1944 is expected if acreage goals are to be met.

In spite of this, the Department said, many other conditions are favorable for a large agricultural output in 1944, noting that record numbers of livestock remain on farms, feed supplies generally are ample although not plentiful for the country as a whole, large supplies of fertilizer are available, and more materials are available for farm machinery and repair parts.

Corn, wheat, oats and soybeans stored on farms as of Jan. 1 all were under the amount stored a year ago, and included:

Corn, 1,996,100,000 bushels, compared with 2,246,592,000 a year ago; wheat, 379,121,000 and 490,781,000; oats, 709,170,000 and 881,542,000, and soy beans, 58,119,000 and 88,215,000.

New York Becomes Awake To Growing Juvenile Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That something more not only can, but must, be done about the growing numbers of juvenile delinquents in the nation's biggest city, is the conviction of those New Yorkers who are awake to the fact that these children are the potential leaders of the postwar world.

When boys of 13 in lawless disregard for the rights of others, pilfer and rob and run away from home; when girls in their 'teens get beyond control of either parents or community; then persons begin to ask: "What can we do about it?"

But, looking closely into conditions from which this lawlessness arises, they find confronting them the fact that taxpayers' demands for economies have been reflected in the closing of schools and playgrounds and other means of educating and affording wholesome recreation for youth.

Typical Case Cited

For anonymity, the lad of 13 who robbed the "soft drink" shop was "Tom." He had been canny enough to pick a shop in a poor neighborhood a good many blocks from his own equally poor neighborhood. Nevertheless, the police caught him. Since it was not his first offense, Tom was taken into court and sent to an already overcrowded corrective school.

What started Tom off as a juvenile delinquent?

The court wanted an answer to that question. So did Tom's parents, and so did everyone in New York who was aware that juvenile delinquency in the city had risen 60 per cent between 1941—the last peace year—and 1943.

Tom's was the only antisocial record in a law-abiding family. While he was growing up, his parents were on relief, but an older brother had managed to graduate from a technical high school, an older sister to find a factory job.

With the United States' entry into the war, Tom's mother found a job and then his father got work. His mother left home before 6 o'clock in the evening and returned toward morning. His father was employed as a warehouse watchman on the 4 p. m.-to-midnight shift.

Tom had the example of parents who were honest and industrious. His brother and sister were ambitious and successful. Tom was healthy, mentally normal, alert, and for the first time in his life was dressed in new, well-fitting clothes, was seldom hungry, and had spending money. Yet he took to stealing. Why?

Judge Justine Wise Polier, of the city's Domestic Relations Court bench, has analyzed the rising tide of delinquency among the youth of New York and has found that lack of supervision both in and out of the home is a prime cause of their waywardness.

Since the war began, thousands of youngsters have been living in homes that are not homes in any proper sense, Judge Polier said. Fathers who are not at work during the day are asleep in preparation for night shifts; mothers are harassed by double demands of home and job; older brothers and sisters who might be restraining influences are in the service or about other war business. Thus, there is no one at home to keep the young boy or girl and their gang from wandering into streets and alleys, pool rooms, and questionable amusement centers.

Boys in their early teens see older fellows earning money in what seems to them fabulous amounts, Judge Polier said. Forced to remain in school, the younger adolescents resent school and feel cheated, she added.

This situation is leading institutions concerned with the care and behavior of youth in New York City to work out new plans in an effort to win children to orderly, constructive ways, instead of yielding to gang tactics to becoming hoodlums.

Program in Harlem

The New York Foundation, in collaboration with the Board of Education, has started a two-year education program in three Harlem schools to find out whether schools with supplementary services can make an impact on delinquency. The schools selected for the experiment, one elementary and two junior high schools, have an extremely high delinquency rate. The new program calls for keeping the schools open evenings, providing after-school and Saturday recreation facilities, additional welfare and teaching personnel, means for bettering parent-school relationships, and adjustment to individual child needs.

The Brooklyn Interracial Assembly is working on plans for wider social services that include better facilities for recreation for children and improvement of home conditions. Its plans are based on recommendations made by the Brooklyn Council for Social Planning.

Other organizations, including the Vocational Foundation, Inc., the Spanish-American Youth Bureau, the Community Service Society, are strengthening and extending their work with young people.

Another advocate of wider use of school buildings for children's activities other than class work is Miss Helen M. Harris, Executive Director of the Mayor's Committee on Wartime Care of Children. Good leadership, however, is essential in any adequate program of recreation for children, she emphasized.

Schools make valuable community centers because they are located in neighborhoods where the child population is large and the children are accustomed to go to them, she said.

Truman Sees Labor Surplus Due in Some Areas This Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate's War Investigating Committee said today $8,000,000,000 in Army and Navy contracts have been cancelled to date and declared the time is coming when some communities will find themselves with "a serious unemployment problem."

"The manpower problem, although paramount today, is nearing its peak," the Senator told the National Retail Dry Goods Association's Wartime Conference here.

"Without attempting to prophesy the time when the war will end, I can tell you that the production of war materiel in some items has been so great that about $6,000,000,000 of Army contracts and about $2,000,000,000 of Navy contracts have had to be canceled.

"This is only the beginning of such cancellations, and almost daily during the coming year you will see newspaper notices of contract cancellations, of plant shutdowns, of elimination of graveyard shift, and of reduction in employees.

"Although the manpower problem will continue as a serious one for the nation as a whole, many communities will find that in their area they have a manpower surplus. In some communities, there will even be a serious unemployment problem.

"This makes it very important that sound action be taken now to provide for increased production of civilian articles."

The Senator told the retailers care must be taken to maintain adequate stocks while, at the same time, avoiding the risk of building wartime stocks excesses that will carry into peacetime.

"In some cases where strategic materials and metals were formerly used," he said, "the merchandise you are buying now is made of substitutes which the public only accepts because there is no alternative. It is certain that after the war there will be new lines of merchandise with which some standard merchandise will be unable to compete."

Today's Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	722,170
1944 volume to date	5,151,530
1943 volume to date	4,058,046

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	4	61	60⅞	61	+ ⅛
Acme Stl 3a	2	53½	53	53½	+ ½
Adams Exp 1g	9	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis1¾g	2	29½	29½	29½	
Addressog-Mult 1	8	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	9	41¾	40⅞	41⅛	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	93	6¾	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
Alb&Susq 3.80e	† 40	129	128½	129	+1
Allegheny Corp	26	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	
Allegheny pf xw	9	26	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
Alleg pf 530 ww	34	26¼	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
Alleg pr pf	5	40¾	39¾	39¾	+ ½
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	29	27¼	26½	27⅛	+ ½
Allen Indust ¾g	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	149¾	149½	149¾	+2¾
Allied Mills 2g	16	32	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 1	5	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
Allis-ChMfg 1¼g	16	39⅛	38¼	39	+ ⅜
Alpha P Cem 1	8	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Amerada Pet ¾e	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	
Am&gChDel 1.20a	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	5	60½	60	60½	— ⅛
Am Bank N .20e	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	†20	61	60¾	61	+ ¼
Am Bosch	65	11¾	11	11	— ¼
Am BrakeS 1.80g	5	38	37½	37½	— 1
Am Cable & Rad	38	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	1	85	85	85	+ ½
Am Can pf 7	† 20	173	173	173	— ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	17	35⅞	35½	35½	
Am C&F pf 14¼g	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	— ½
Am Ch&Cable 2	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Am Chicle 4a	†140	112	111½	112	+ ½
Am Colortype ¾ag	4	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Am Crystal Sug 1	3	15	14½	14½	— ½
Am Cryst S pf 6	† 10	103	103	103	+1
Am Distill	35	113⅜	112	112	— ⅜
Am Distill stpd	5	53½	51	52⅜	+2¼
Am Export L 2	3	25	25	25	— ½
Am For Pow	20	5⅛	5	5	
Am&FP7pf 5.07g	2	69½	69	69½	+1½
Am&FP 2pf	16	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
Am Hide & Leath	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
AmHomePd 2.40a	3	67⅜	67¼	67⅜	— ⅛
Am Ice	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Am Interna ½eg	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Am Invest IW .60	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Am Locom ½eg	31	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	4	83	82⅛	82⅝	— ⅜
Am M&Fdy .80g	3	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am M&Met 1	6	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am Metal 1½ag	2	23¾	23⅜	23¾	— ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80	† 20	34	34	34	
Am Pow & Lt	7	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	13	47	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	15	42⅛	41¾	42⅛	
AmRad&StS 40g	37	9¾	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill 1g	38	13⅜	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
AmRollMpf 4½	†330	67	65¾	66½	+ ¾
Am ShipBldg 3g	† 30	28	27¼	28	+ ¾
Am Smelt & R 2a	16	38½	38	38¼	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&RefPf	† 70	148½	147½	147¾	— ¾
Am Stl Fdrs 2	23	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
Am Stores ¾ae	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅜
Am Steve 1.20	4	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Am Sugar pf 7	1	112½	112½	112½	+ ⅜
Am Tel & Tel 9	24	156½	156⅜	156½	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	3	60	60	60	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	2	61¾	61½	61¾	+ ¼
Am Tob pf 6	† 20	142¾	142¼	142¼	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs 1g	32	10⅜	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	15	45¼	44½	45¼	+ ½
Am Wat Wks	14	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Am Wool pf 8g	2	68¾	68	68¾	
Am Zinc L & S	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Am Zinc pr pf 5k	1	47½	47½	47½	+1
AnacondaCop2½g	33	25⅞	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
Anacon W&C 1	† 1	26	26	26	
Andes Copper 1	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
Arm Ill	98	57¾	55½	57¼	+ ⅜
Arm Ill pf pf 3k	6	83½	82¾	83⅜	+ ⅜
Arm Ill pf	†170	104	102	102½	
Assd Dry Goods 1g	4	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6	†690	93	93	93	+ ½
Assoc Inv pf 5	† 10	104½	104½	104½	— 1
Atch T&SF 1½e	36	58¼	56¼	57⅜	+1⅛
Atch T&S Fpf 5	5	93½	92⅞	92⅞	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line 3g	11	27⅞	27½	27¾	+ ¼
Atl Refining 1g	12	25¾	25¼	25½	— ⅜
Atl Ref pf 4	† 50	111	110¾	111	
Atlas Corp 1eg	6	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
Atlas Corp pf 3	2	54	54	54	
AtlasPowd3½ag	†110	57½	57	57½	
Aust N pfA31½g	† 50	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ¼
Aviation Cp .20g	13	4	3⅞	4	
Bald Loco ctf1½g	23	20¼	19¾	20⅛	+ ¼
Baltim & Ohio	36	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	30	11	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	4	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Bang&Ar pf14¼ak	† 10	61½	61½	61½	— ¼
Barber Asph	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60a	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Works 1e	6	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Beech Aire 1g	1	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Beech Creek 2	† 10	31	31	31	+1½
Beech Nut Pk 4a	1	116	116	116	+8
Belding-Hem .80	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Bell Aire 1a	110	15¾	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
Bendix Aviat 3	8	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅛
Benef In Ln 1.35g	7	18¾	18½	18½	+ ½
Best & Co 1.60a	2	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
Best Foods ½e	9	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Beth Steel 6	32	59½	58½	58¾	+ ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf 2	2	39¼	38¾	39¼	+1
Blk & Decker 1.60	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Blaw-Knox .60g	6	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane2g	20	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
Bohn Al & Br 3g	3	48	47	48	+ ½
Bon Ami A 4	† 20	91½	91½	91½	— ¼
Bon Ami B 2½g	† 70	48¼	48¼	48¼	
Bond Strs 2g	4	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ⅜
Bogden Co 1½eg	4	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Bord-Warner 1.60	15	35¼	34¾	35¼	+ ¼
Boston & Maine	8	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	8	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
Bridgeport Br 1	7	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	13	27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
Briggs & Strat 1	1	40	40	40	
Bristol-My 1.90g	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¾
Brkyn Un Gas ½eg	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Brunswick Balke 1	8	18	17⅝	18	+ ½
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Bucy-Erie pf 7	† 10	116¼	116¼	116¼	+ ¼
Budd Mfg	69	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	†330	101¾	98½	101¾	+3¼
Budd Wh&S pf5	†960	50⅞	49¾	50¼	+1
Buda Wheel ½eg	39	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge 2g	2	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
Bullard Co 2½ag	2	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
BurlingMills1.90g	12	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Burlsng pf 5	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¾
Burr Add Ma .60	5	12⅝	12½	12½	
Bush T pf 6	† 10	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
Bush T B pf¾ak	† 10	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅝
Butler Bros .60	5	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½g	2	28¾	28½	28½	— ¼
Butler & Z ¼eg	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Byers M Co	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
Byers pf 7	† 20	76¼	76½	76¼	+ ¼
Byron Jack 1½eg	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	2	26	26	26	
Callahan Z-Lead	3				
Calumet Hec .85g	5	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Campbell Wy1¼g	8	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Can D G Ale .70g	6	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	
Canad Pacific	15	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
Capital Adm A	5	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Cara C&O 5	† 60	100½	100½	100½	+1
CarpenterSt(2¼g	3	30	29¾	30	+ ⅜
Case J I new	12	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
Case (JI) pf (7)	† 30	146	146	146	
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	44⅞	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
Celanese Corp 2	8	38¾	38	38	
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 50	114½	114½	114½	— ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	† 10	124¾	124¼	124¼	
Celotex Corp ½e	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Celotex Cp pf 1	†480	17½	17¾	17½	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½e	7	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
Cent Ill Ltpf4½g	† 10	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	3	10⅝	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Cent Violeta Sug 1g	4	25	24¾	24¾	
Cerro de Pas ¾ae	21	34½	33¾	34	— ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Cert-teed 6 pf	† 70	60½	60	60	— ⅜
Chain Belt 1	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Champ P&Fpf 6	† 20	109	109	109	
Checker Cab	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio 3a	12	46	45⅝	45⅞	+ ¼
Chi&E Ill 1pg	17	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+8 ¼
Chi&E Ill A2.50g	36	13⅞	13	13¾	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	9	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf3¾ak	24	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
Chi Mail Or .60g	12	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	
Chrysler Corp 5	15	82	81⅞	81⅞	+ ½
Cin, I&W 1.20	3	15	15	15	
Cin I&W pf6½g	† 40	104½	104½	104½	
Cin Transit	† 60	63	62	62	— ⅛
Cities Svc Pf 4½g	† 60	114	114	114	
Coca-Cola A 3	† 60	63	62¾	63	
Colgate-P-P ⅓ag	4	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Collins & Aik	6	28	27¾	27¾	
Collins&Aik pf5	† 10	114	114	114	+3
Col & South	†180	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
Col & South 1pf	†950	15½	14¾	15½	+1
Col & South 2pf	† 30	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
Col Fuel & Iron 1	6	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
Col B'cast A 1.80g	3	27⅛	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Col B'cast B 1.80g	1	26½	26½	26½	— ½
Colum G&E .10g	81	4¾	4½	4½	
Col G & E 6 pf 6	19	79¾	79	79¾	+ ¾
Col G&E 5 pf 5	†130	75	75	75	+1½
Colum Pict ½eg	3	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
Colum Carbon 4	3	88¼	88	88	— ¼
Comi Credit 3	19	41¼	40	41¼	+1¼
Comi Invest Tr 3	47	45¼	43¾	44⅝	+ ⅛
Comi Solv .60g	29	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
Com'with&South	30	¾	¾	¾	
Com & So pf 43¾g	15	83½	82¾	82⅝	+ ⅛
Con Ed 1.40	†51	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ½
Con Cig prpf6½	† 20	107	107	107	+1
Cons Copper .20g	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	42	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
Cons Edis pf 5	5	103½	103½	103½	
Cons F Ind pf 1g	3	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
Cons Laund ¼ag	16	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
Cons Nat Gas	28	25	24½	24½	— ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	9	14¼	13⅞	14	
Cons Vultee 1½ag	38	12¼	12	12	
Cons Vul pf 1¾	5	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅜
Consol'n Coal	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅜
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	46	46	46	+1
Consum Pr 4½	† 10	103	103	103	
ContainerCo 1½eg	4	21¾	21½	21¾	— ⅛
Cont Bak ¼ae	32	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Con Can 1	2	34½	34¾	34⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .85g	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	45	45	45	
Cont Motors .60	16	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1	15	31	30¾	31	+ ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	6	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	† 70	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	5	57	56¾	56⅞	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	† 20	176½	176½	176½	— 1
Cornell DuE 2.10g	24	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
Coty Inc .30g	13	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Coty Internat	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Crane 1g	10	19⅜	19½	19⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	† 70	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ⅜
Cream of Wh 1½	2	21¼	21¼	21⅜	
Crosley Corp 1g	14	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¾ag	4	28⅞	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Crown Zel ¾ae	1	16½	16½	16½	
Crown Zel pf5	†120	99	99	99	+ ½
Crucible Steel 3g	10	30	29½	29⅝	+ ⅜
Crucible Stl pf 5	70	70	70	70	+1
Cuba R R pf	†1240	24	23½	23⅞	+1¾
Cuban-A Sug .40g	34	13¼	12½	12⅝	— ½
Cudahy Packing	10	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+ ¼
Cuneo Press 1½	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
Cuneo P pf4½g	† 30	103	102½	103	
Curtis Publishing	25	6½	6⅜	6½	
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	3	47	46½	46½	— ½
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 10	116	116	116	— ½
Curtiss-Wright¾ag	22	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	15	17	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
Cutler Ham 1¼a	5	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Davison Chem 1g	2	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ¼
Decca Records 1a	4	23	22¼	23	+ ½
Deere & Co 2g	14	39¾	39	39¼	+ ¼
Deere&Co pf 1.40	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	79	20⅛	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
Del Lack&West	27	67⅜	67	67¾	+ ⅜
Detroit Ed .30e	6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
Devoe & RayAla 1¼0	32	32¾	32½	32½	
Diam T Mot 2½ag	3	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg pf 3	9	31	30¼	30½	+ ¾
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	99	99	99	
Dixie Cup ½eg	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	†280	44¾	44¼	44½	— ⅛
Dohler D C 1⅞ag	8	36	35¾	35¾	
Dome Mines h1.60	49	25	24	24¾	+ ⅞
Douglas Airc 5g	9	52	51⅝	52	+ ¾
Dow Chem 3	1	128	128	128	+ ¼
Dow Chem pf 4	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅜
Dresser Mfg 2g	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Dunhill Int	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
duPont de N41¼g	10	141	139½	140½	+1¼
duPont pf 4½g	1	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	+ ⅜
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	†100	120	120	120	
Eagle P Ld .60g	13	11⅝	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	1	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	164	164	164	—1
Eaton Mfg 3	3	42¾	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅝
EdisBrosStrs .80a	3	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2	1	38½	38½	38½	+38½
Elec Boat 1¼g	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	62½	62½	62½	— ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	85½	85	85½	+ ⅝
El Storage Bat 2	3	40¼	40	40	
El Paso NGas 2.40	2	29¾	29⅝	29¾	
Endicott-John 3	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
Endicott J 4 pf4	260	102	101¾	102	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	106	9⅝	9¼	9½	
EPPS$5½pf5½	†320	92	91	91	—2
Eng P S $6pf6	†40	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ¼
Equit Off Bldg	5	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR 1g	12	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ¼
Erie RR ct 1g	90	11	10⅜	11	+ ½
Erie RR pf A 5	17	50	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅛
Evans Products	4	11½	11¼	11⅜	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
ExchangeBuff¼g	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
FairbanksMorse1a	6	35¼	35	35	
Fajardo Sugar 2	10	24	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	177	12⅜	11½	12¼	+ ⅛
FedLt&Tract1½g	2	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6	† 10	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
Fed Mg & S 3½g	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul 1	5	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	10	5⅞		5⅛	— ⅛
Federat D Strs ¾ae	4	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam ½eg	6	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	5	49	48¼	49	+ ¼
Firestone T&R ¾ae	7	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
First T&R pf 6	7	106⅝	106¼	106¼	+ ⅜
FirstNatStrs 2½	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
Florence Stove 2	3	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	7	7¼	7	7	+ ¼
FollansbeeStlpf	†180	50¼	49	50¼	+1½
Food Mach 1¾g	3	55	54½	54½	— ½
Foster Wheeler	6	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	6	32½	32⅜	32½	+ ⅛
FruehaufTrail1.40a	18	31¾	30¾	31¾	+1¾
Gabriel Co .20g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	21	3	3	3	
Gair Robt pf1.20	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
GarWoodInd .45g	16	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont .45g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	9	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tr 2¼g	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
Gen Baking .15e	21	8½	8¼	8⅜	
Gen Bronze .60g	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Gen Cable	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cable pf 7k	†340	87	85½	87	+1¾
Gen Elec 1.40	36	37⅝	37⅜	37½	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	9	43	42½	42⅞	+ ⅜
Gen G & El A	46	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Gen G&E cv pf	† 50	116	115	116	
Gen Motors 2	54	53¾	53¼	53½	— ⅛
Gen Out Advert	5	5½	5¾	5½	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	3	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .40	2	7¼	7½	7½	
Gen Ry Sig 1¼g	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ½
Gen Real & Util	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Gen Refract 1.20	15	22⅞	22¾	22	
Gen Shoe 1	5	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Gen Steel pf 6g	† 50	86½	86¼	86½	+ ⅛
Gen Tel 1.60	3	23	23	23	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¾ag	2	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
Gen T&R 1g	3	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Gen T&R pf 4½g	† 20	100½	100½	100½	
GilletteSafR .70g	99	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ¼
Gillett Saf R pf 5	3	70⅞	70¾	70⅞	+ ¼
Gimbel Bros .15e	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Glidden Co .30e	51	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ½
Gobel Adolf	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gobel Brew .20	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Goodrich B F 2g	13	43⅜	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	3	99	99	99	
Goodyear T & R 2	12	39	38½	39	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery 1½g	3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Grah-Hoterpf7	† 20	103½	103½	103½	
Graham-Paige Mot	28	1½	1⅛	1½	— ⅛
Granby Cons .45g	5	4¼	4	4¼	
GraniteCS .52½g	6	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	5	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
Gt NorthOre ct 2g	7	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
Gt NorPy of 2g	71	28¼	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	3	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gt W Sug pf 7	† 60	148½	148½	148½	—2
Green H L 2a	3	49⅛	48¾	48¾	—1⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	8	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
GrumAircEn 1½g	6	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Guantan Sug pf	†560	133½	125	125	—8
Gulf Mob & Ohio	31	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
GulfMob&Ohpf5g	12	36¾	36	36¾	+1
Gulf Oil 1a	13	45⅛	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
Hamil Watch .80	4	13	13	13	
Harb-Walker 1	4	16¼	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Hat Cp Am A 1⅓g	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
Hayes Indust .40g	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	12	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	† 70	105¼	105	105	+1¼
Heime G W 1¾ae	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ⅜
HerculesMot 2½g	44	25¾	24⅜	25½	+ ¾
Hercules Pdr 2½g	1	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	— ⅛
Holland Furn 2	2	39¼

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

No Manpower Diversion To Retailers Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—With the manpower shortage nearing its maximum peak, it is not possible at this time to divert manpower from more essential activities to retail stores, Senator Harry S. Truman (D), of Missouri, warned delegates to the National Retail Dry Goods Conference here today.

Senator Truman, chairman of a special Senate committee investigating the defense program, admitted, however, there could be a more efficient use of manpower now available to essential activities, seeing such administration as the maximum assistance to retail stores facing a continuing employment problem.

At the opening of the conference, a five-day meeting to work out a victory and postwar program, the delegates voiced approval when their president, Edward N. Allen, of Hartford, Conn., declared all their problems were subordinate to winning the war.

The blunt charge that the "postwar planning craze" may lengthen the war was made by Robert Amory, a Boston manufacturer at a luncheon yesterday which was the curtain-raiser of the five-day conference.

Mr. Amory, president of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, devoted the major part of his address to "Textiles in the postwar era," said that postwar planning was "grounded in the depression thinking of the 1930's" and declared that too much of it was "based on a mass of statistics to prove somehow that jobs will be here awaiting the return of men from the fighting fronts."

"It seems to me there is great danger that this postwar planning can interfere with winning the war," he told a group of retail merchants at a luncheon meeting under the sponsorship of the Association of Buying Offices, Inc. "Every bit of energy used in any other direction than to win the war tends to lengthen the war and will cost human lives."

Soldiers and sailors, who cannot indulge in postwar planning now, are going to have more to say about it after the war than anyone else, Mr. Amory said, adding that there was too little thinking toward establishing conditions that will make it possible for the men who return from war to create jobs of their own.

Reagan P. Connally, recently-resigned head of the consumer goods price division of the Office of Price Administration, told the association he believed "inflation in a major way is still possible" and called for a revamping of the general maximum price regulation.

He added, however, "I believe OPA or some form of OPA is the principal bulwark that is left against serious inflation."

Mr. Connally, who is returning to his post as president of the Interstate Department Stores, Inc., based his remarks on inflation on a comparison between World War I price increases and present value advances.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Asserting more than 80,000 men are being discharged from the armed services each month, Col. Walter Mendelsohn of Selective Service told the National Retail Dry Goods Association today that many of these men have only minor physical disabilities, "which do not in any way disqualify them for work in your industry."

"Your manpower situation is not as dark as it may seem to you," he continued. He advised retailers to employ discharged servicemen and to recruit their personnel from groups not acceptable to the armed services including women of all ages, men over 38, and men not physically qualified for service.

Col. Mendelsohn, assistant chief of the manpower division of selective service, said that he couldn't offer much hope for deferments for men in retail trade. He explained that by July it will be necessary to recruit 1,200,000 men to bring the armed forces to an estimated total of 11,300,000. Between 700,000 and 900,000 will also be needed for replacements.

Equitable Cuts Interest To 3 P. C. on Policy Loans

NEW YORK (AP)—Equitable Life Assurance Society has announced a reduction of its interest rate on policy loans to 3 per cent from 6 per cent, applying to all new advances made on or after January 1 and to all increases in existing loans made after that date.

For policy loans outstanding on Dec. 31 the new rate will become effective immediately following the 1944 interest due dates. The 6 per cent rate was in effect on policies issued by Equitable prior to Jan. 1, 1939, when the law was amended to provide for a 5 per cent interest rate on policies issued after that date.

"E" Award for Amer. Can Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS—In official recognition of its outstanding record in the manufacture of torpedoes, the $12,000,000 Amertorp Corporation plant in St. Louis, built and operated for the Navy by the American Can Company, has received the Army-Navy "E" Award for excellence in war production. Presentation of the award was made by Capt. Carl H. Bushnell, U. S. N., chief of the underwater section, Navy Bureau of Ordnance.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
40	Acme Wire (13⅛g)	23	22	23
100	Air Assoc (1g)	9	9	9
300	Airc Access	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	Air-way El Ap (.30g	3⅛	3	3⅛
30	Ala Gt Sou	89¾	89	89¾
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	115½	115½	115½
50	Allied Prod (2a)	24	24	24
25	Allied Prod A (1¾)	27¼	27¼	27¼
200	Alum Ltd (h8a)	78¾	77½	78
1000	Alum Co Am (1g)	30	29¾	30
360	Alum Co Am pf (6)	110½	110¼	110¼
50	Alum Ind (.60)	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	Am Cen Mfg (.70g)	6¼	6	6¼
100	Am CP&L new (.60g)	37	37	37
300	Am Cit P&L B	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Am Cyan B (.60)	41⅜	40⅛	40⅛
200	Am & Fgn P war	1¼	1¼	1¼
1200	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	28⅜	28	28¼
75	Am Gas&El (4¾)	107½	107½	107½
50	Am Laun Mch (1⅝)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
700	Am Lt&T 1.20)	18⅛	18	18⅛
300	Am Meter (¾g)	23	22½	23
25	Am Pot & Ch (⅜g)	45½	45½	45½
800	Am Republ (½g)	11⅛	11	11⅛
200	Am Seal-Kap (.30g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2000	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Am Superpow 1 pf	105½	105½	105½
100	Am Superpow pf	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
400	Am Thread pf (¼)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Anch Post F (.15g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
600	Ark Nat Gas A	3½	3½	3½
100	Ark N Gas pf (1.10g)	10	10	10
1400	Aro Equip (⅛e)	8⅞	8½	8⅞
100	Ashland Oil&R (.60)	6	6	6
100	Asso Laund	⅜	⅜	⅜
2100	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	9½	9⅛	9¼
25	Atl Cst L Co (3½g)	31	31	31
300	Atlas Corp war	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Atlas Ply	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	Auto V Mach (½g)	5	4⅞	5
100	Avery&Sons (½g)	9½	9⅛	9½
100	Babcock&Wil (1½g)	22	22	22
400	BaldwLoco pf (2.10)	40	40	40
2600	Baldwin Loco war	7	6⅝	6⅞
300	Baldwin Rub (⅝)	6¾	6⅝	6¾
500	Barium Sta Stl	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
600	Basic Refract (.30g)	5	4⅞	5
200	BeaunitMcvpf (1½g)	23	23	23
500	Berk & Gay Furn	1	1	1
100	Birds & Fdy (1½g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
750	Bliss (E W) (2)	14½	14½	14½
100	Blue Ridge (.05g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Blue Rid vc pf (3d)	44	44	44
50	Bohack(HC) 1pf (4g)	88	88	88
100	Bown-Bill R	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Braz Tr L&P (h⅜g)	19½	19½	19½
100	Brewst Aero	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Bridgpt Oil	9⅞	9¾	9¾
100	Brill A	7½	7½	7½
75	Brill pf	88½	88	88½
100	Brit Celan	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Brown F&W	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1000	Brown-F Dist	19½	19	19¼
200	Brown Rubber	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Buckeye P L (.80)	9¼	9⅛	9¼
800	Buf N&EP pf	16¾	16⅜	16¾
200	Bunk Hill&S (1)	12	12	12
100	Burma Ltd	1½	1½	1½
400	Burry Biscuit	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Cab El Prod vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Butler (PH) (¼g)	8	8	8
1100	Callite Tung (.10e)	5¼	5	5¼
100	Can Marconi (h.04g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Caro P&L $7pf(7)	115	115	115
100	Carrier Corp	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1200	Catalin Am (10g)	4¼	4⅛	4¼
2700	Cessna Aire (1g)	7	6⅞	7
100	Chesebrough (4a)	98¼	98¼	98¼
125	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	84½	83½	83½
25	Childs pf	18	18	18
4300	Cities Service	15¼	14⅞	15⅛
2050	Cit Svc pf	98⅛	96½	96¾
40	Cit Svc pf BB	90	90½	90½
10	Cit Svc P&L $7 pf	99¾	99¾	99¾
150	Cit Svc P&L $6 pf	99½	99½	99½
100	City Auto Stgs (.60)	7	7	7
100	Cleve Tract (11½)	13½	13½	13½
500	Colon Develop	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
600	Colonial Airl	8¾	8¾	8¾
800	Colo Fuel&I war	3	3	3
100	Colts PFArm (3½g)	46	46	46
450	Colum G&E pf (5)	59⅞	58¾	59⅞
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
500	Cons GEBal (3.60	67	66⅞	67
125	Cons Mng&S (h1a)	34	33½	34
300	Cons Ret Strs (⅝g)	7	6⅞	6⅞
300	Cons Sti Corp (1¾g)	9½	9¼	9½
500	Cons Textile	3½	3½	3½
900	Cont Roll&Stl (1¼g)	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
200	Cooper-Bess (½g)	13	13	13
150	Copper Range (⅜g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Cornuc G Min	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Cosden Petro	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
25	CosdenPetro pf(⅜g)	24¼	24¼	24¼
600	Creole Pet (½g)	26¾	26¾	26¾
100	Croft Brewing (.05g)	¾	¾	¾
100	Crowley Milner	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Crown Drug (.10g)	2	2	2
6300	Cuban Atl Sug (1g)	21¼	20¾	21
400	Cuban Tob	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
550	Dayton Rub (1)	16	15¾	16
10	Dayton Rub A (2)	33¼	33¼	33¼
10	Dennison M deb (8)	113	113	113
20	Dennison pr pf (3a)	71½	70	71½
200	Derby Oil	5½	5½	5½
100	Det G&M pf	19½	19½	19½
200	Det Mich Stove	3½	3½	3½
100	Det Stl Prod	20¼	20½	20¾
200	Divco Twin Trk	6	6	6
300	Dobeckmun	12	11¾	12
200	Draper Corp (3)	70	69¾	69¾
2000	Duro-Test (.10g)	3¼	3	3¼
375	E G&F 6 pf (5¾k)	33¾	33	33¼
225	E G&F pr pf (4½)	57½	57	57
150	E Sta pf A	35	35	35
425	East Sta pf B	34⅞	34½	34⅞
825	East Sug A pf (3¾g)	41½	40½	41½
200	Easy Wash MB (⅜g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
8000	El Bond & Sh	8¼	8¼	8¾
600	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	90¼	90	90¼
50	El P&L 2 pf A	47½	47½	47½
60	Emp Dis El pf (12g)	105	105	105
200	Equity Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	EqCrp$3pf (3g)	32	32	32
500	Esquire Inc (.40g)	5½	5½	5½
1400	Fairch En&Air (.20g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Falstaff Br (.60a)	13	12¾	13
300	Fansteel Met (¼g)	15½	15⅜	15½
100	Fedders Mfg	5½	5½	5½
150	Fla P&L $7 pf(7)	110¼	110¼	110¼
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	20½	20½	20½
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.111g)	4½	4½	4½
50	Frosdt G&M (.80)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
50	Fuller (A) (2g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Gen Alloys	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Gen Fireprf (1¼g)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
30	Gen G&E pf B	117	117	117
20	Gen Share pf (6d)	75½	75½	75½
25	Gen Wat G&E pf (3)	42	42	42
50	Georg Pw $6 pf2(6)	112	112	112
1700	Glen Ald Coal 1.20g)	15½	15¼	15¼
200	Godchaux Sug B	10½	10½	10½
200	Goldfield Con	5-32	5-32	5-32
100	Gorh Mfg (2)	31¼	31¼	31¼
100	Grand Rap V (.20)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Gray Mfg	7	7	7
10	Groc Str Prod (.15e)	11½	11½	11½
50	Hammer Pap (1)	20¾	20¾	20¾
700	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Hat Cor Am B (g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Hazeline (2¼g)	30	30	30
300	Hgcia Min (1)	6¾	5⅝	6¼
50	Helena Rubin (1½g)	12½	12½	12½
100	Helena Rub A (1)	12	12	12
50	Heller pf (1¾)	27	27	27
100	Hewitt Rub (¾g)	15	15	15
1300	Holl C Gold (h.65)	10½	10¼	10½
500	Humble Oil (.56g)	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Hum-Rose pf (.40g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Husmann-Lig (.60)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Huyler's	2½	2½	2½
50	Huyler's pf (3.43g)	22	22	22
700	Hygrade Fd (1g)	10¾	10¼	10¾
1000	Ill Pow	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜
1700	Ill Pow div ct	10	9¾	9¾
100	Ill Pow pf (2.80g)	44½	44¼	44¼
50	Ill Zinc (1.45g)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
400	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	12	12	12
20	Indpls P&L pf (5½)	100¾	100¼	100¾
350	Insc Co N Am (2½a)	85¾	81⅛	83¾
200	Int Cig Mch (1.20)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
400	Int Hyd-El pf	7⅞	7½	7⅞
800	Int Indust	3¼	3¼	3¼
2000	Int Min & Ch war	8¼	7¾	8¼
3400	Int Petrol (hl)	19½	19	19½
100	Int Pet reg (hl)	19	19	19
100	Int Prod (¾g)	8	8	8
100	Int S Raz B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Int Util pf	26	24⅞	26
100	Int Util or pf (3½)	45	45	45
100	Inters Home Eq	1½	1½	1½
200	Inters Pr Rel pf	8½	8¼	8½
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Ital Superpow A	1¼	1¼	1⅜
400	Jacobs Air En (.15g)	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
300	Jacobs (F L)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
30	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	96	95½	96
10	Kansas G&E pf(7)	121¾	121¾	121¾
200	KingstonProd (20g)	3	2¾	3
1300	Kirby Pet (.10g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Klein(DE) (1)	15¾	15¾	15¾
10	Kresge Dept Strs pf	85	85	85

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
2400	Lake Sh M (h.80)	14⅜	13¾	14⅛
100	Le Tourneau (1)	28½	28½	28½
2400	Leonard Oil Dev	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
3000	Long Is Ltg	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
325	LongIs L pf	56	55	55
225	Long Is L pf B	54	53½	53½
200	Louis L&E (.30g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
300	Lynch Corp (2)	28	28	28
200	Manati Sug war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Mangel Stra	8½	8½	8½
300	Massey-Harris	7½	7½	7½
100	McCord Rad B	3	3	3
100	Mercant Strs (2½g)	42	42	42
100	Merritt-C & S	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Mer-C&SpfA (.12g)	101	101	101
100	Merritt-C&S war	⅞	⅞	⅞
1000	Mesabi Iron	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Mich Bumper	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Mich Sug pf (.60g)	7½	7	7½
400	MicromatHone (.20g)	6⅝	6½	6⅝
100	Mid St P Avte (.45g)	9	9	9
1400	Mid St P vte	2	2	2
1700	MidWestCorp (1g)	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
200	Midwest Oil (⅝)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Mid West Ref (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
75	Minn M & M (1.40g)	55	55	55
100	Mock J Voeh (1¼g)	15	15	15
300	Molybdenum (½)	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	Montg Ward A (3)	171	171	171
50	Montr L&AP (h1½)	16½	16½	16½
100	Mt City Cop (.15g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Mount Prod (½)	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Mount St Pow (1½)	19	19	19
100	Muskogee (¾g)	7½	7½	7½
100	NachmanCorp (1½g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
200	Nat City Lines (¾g)	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
250	Nat City Lin pf (3)	51	50	51
100	Nat Rub Mch (1)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
400	Nat Un Rad	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
20	Nebr Pow pf (7)	113	113	113
100	Neptune Met A (¼g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
50	NEPA 6 pf (1k)	48¾	48¾	48¾
10	New Eng T&T (3¾g)	106¾	106¾	106¾
100	N H Clock	7½	7½	7½
200	N J Zinc (3g)	64¼	64¼	64½

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
25	NYC Omnibus war	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
40	NY P&L 7 pf (7)	113	113	113
18400	Niag Hud Pow	3¼	3	3¼
175	Niag Hud 7 pf	82¼	82¼	82¼
40	Niag Hud 2pf	75	75	75
200	Niag ShMdB (.10g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1000	Niles-Bem-P (2)	11½	11⅜	11½
200	Noma Elec (¼g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400	Nor Am Lt&Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
275	NorAm L&P pf	113½	111	111⅜
100	NorAmRayA (1½g)	30	30	30
1100	Northeast Airl	7½	7⅜	7½
800	Nor Sta Pw A	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Ohio Ed pf (6)	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
80	OhioPow pf (4½)	113	113	113
20	Ohio PS 6pf (6)	110	110	110
130	Okla NG ev pf (5½)	110¾	110½	110¾
1400	Okla Nat Gas (.140)	20¾	20½	20¾
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	35½	35¼	35½
10	Pac P&L 7 pf (7)	99½	99½	99½
2700	Pantepec Oil Ven	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
50	Parker Pen (1.60)	24	24	24
200	PrkrsbgR&R (1¼g)	17½	17¼	17½
500	Penn Sug Prop st	¼	¼	¼
800	Pennroad (¼g)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
20	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	93¾	93¾	93¾
90	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	99¼	98	98
50	PaWat&Pow (4)	65	65	65
100	Pharis T&R (.30g)	7½	7½	7½
100	Phillips Pkg (¼g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
900	Phoenix Sec	24⅛	23⅞	24
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40a)	73¾	73¾	73¾
100	Pitts&Lake E (5g)	55¾	56	56
100	Polaris Mng	2⅝	2½	2½
1500	otrero Sugar	11	11	11
1400	Premier Gld (h.04)	12	12	12
1200	Prod Corp	¼	7-32	7-32
50	P S Colo 7pf (7)	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
11300	Pub Sd P&L (.60g)	11⅛	10¾	11
50	PugSdP&L5pf (5)	94	94	94
100	PugSdP&T (½g)	12	12	12
600	RKO opt war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Rwy & Lgt Sec (.85g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Rwy & Ut Inv A	½	½	½
7700	Raytheon Mfg	19¼	18	19¼
1000	Red Bank Oil	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
300	Repub Avia (¼g)	3½	3⅜	3½
800	RiceStixDGds (⅛e)	13¼	12	13¼
700	Rich Rad (.20g)	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
100	Roosevelt Fd (¼g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Root Pet pf (3k)	17½	17½	17½
50	Royalite Oil (1)	17	17	17
200	Ryan Aero (.35g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Ryer & Haynes	1½	1½	1½
1000	St Regis Pap	4¾	4¾	4¾
1100	Salt Dome Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Samson Unit	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Schiff Co (1)	15½	15½	15½
4400	Schulte (DA)	2¼	2	2¼
50	Schulte (DA) pf (5g)	55	53	55
300	Scovill Mfg (2)	28	28	28
30	Scran-SBW ipf	70	70	70
200	Scullin Stl (1½g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
700	Segal Lock & H	1⅛	1	1
100	Seiberling Rub (¼e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
800	Selected Indus	1	1	1
200	Sel Ind pr (8½)	70	70	70
100	Seton Leather (.85g)	7	7	7
300	Shas-Denn (⅜g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	114¾	114¾	114¾
100	Singer Mfg (6a)	245	243	243
200	Solar Aire (.20g)	3	3	3
600	Sonotone (.20)	2⅞	2¾	2¾
100	So Coast	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
160	So Penn Oil (1.60)	43½	43½	43½
100	S W Penn P L (1½g)	30	30	30
200	So Cal Ed pf (1½)	42½	42	42
400	So C Ed B pf (1½)	31½	31⅜	31½
100	So Col Pow A	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	South Royal (.40)	10	10	10
400	Spalding	8¾	8⅝	8¾
900	Stand Cap&S	6¼	6⅛	6¼
100	St Pow & Lt	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	St Pow A L B	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Stand Stl-Lead	5-32	5-32	5-32
100	Stein (A) & Co (1)	13¼	13¼	13¼
300	Sterling Ine	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Stetson (JB)	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Sullivan Mach (13¼g)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
100	Sun Ray Drug (.80a)	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
100	Tishman Realty	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Tilo Roof (.40)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	Technicolor	13¼	13¼	13¼
200	Taggart	5¼	5	5
300	Tob Prod Exp	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	TobSecLtdD (.015g)	1½	1½	1½
700	Trans-Lux (.10g)	4¼	4	4
400	Transwest Oil (½g)	19¾	19⅜	19⅜
400	Tubize Rayon (A)	17	17	17
100	Tung-Sol Lp (.20g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
4300	Ulen Realiz	2¾	2¼	2⅜
400	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1000	UnitAirePr (1a)	8¾	8¼	8¾
100	Unit Chem (.70g)	14½	14½	14½
4700	Un Cig-Wh Strs	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
110	UCig-WhSt pf (1¼k)	83	82	83
1200	Unit Gas	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝
350	Un Gas pf (12½g)	119	118½	118½
1100	Un Lt&Pow A	½	½	½
200	Unit Lt & P pf	59¾	59¾	59¾
25	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	74½	74½	74½
100	Unit Spelties (.20g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
700	US & Int Sec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
280	US&I Sec pf (5g)	80	79⅜	80
800	US Foil B (.30g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	U S Radiator	3	3	3
200	U S Rub Recl	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	United Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Unit Wall Pap (.10g	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
50	Univ Pict (1g)	10½	10½	10½
300	Univ Pict vtc (1g)	10	10⅞	10
11300	Utah-Idaho Sug	3½	2⅞	3
100	Utah P&L pf (5¼g)	53⅞	53¾	53⅞
900	Venezuel Pet	9	9	9
10	Virg Pub Sve pf	118	118	118
100	Waitt & Bd A (½k)	15½	15½	15½
200	Wentwth Mfg (⅛e)	4	3⅞	3⅞
2500	WestVaC&C (½g)	5⅛	5½	5⅜
200	West Air Lines	8¼	8¼	8¼
120	West Md 1pf (7k)	104	-02	104
100	Wichita R Oil	9½	9½	9½
100	Winnipeg Elec B	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4000	Wright Harg (h¼)	3	2½	2½

Total stock sales today (estimated) 240,000 shares; year ago 116,840 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
26	Am P&L 6s 2016	104	103⅝	103⅞
1	Am Writ Pap 6s 61	99¾	99¾	99¾
9	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Ark P&L 5s 56	105¼	105¼	105¼
20	As Elec 4½s 53	80½	80⅜	80⅜
1	As G&E 5s 50	23½	23½	23½
2	As G&E 5s 68	23½	23½	23½
30	As G&E 4½s 49	24	24	24
1	As T&T 5½s 55A	87	87	87
1	Bell T Can 5s 57B	115¼	115¼	115¼
10	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102½	102¼	102½
35	Can St El 5½s 54	38½	38¼	38½
2	Cen St El 5s 48	37½	37⅝	37½
1	Cen St P&L 5½s 53	100	100	100
34	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	76⅜	75¾	75¾
1	Cities Ser 5s 66	101	101	101
16	Cities Ser 5s 58	98⅝	98½	98⅝
26	Cities Ser 6s 50	99¼	98⅝	99⅛
11	Cit SP&L 5½s 49	100½	100⅜	100⅜
15	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	100½	100¼	100¼
15	Con GEL 6s 2¾s 75	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
32	Cont G&E 5s 58A	100½	100	100⅜
8	East G&F 4s 56A	94¾	94½	94½
23	Elec P&L 5s 2030	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
10	Fla Pow 4s 66C	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10	Fla P&L 5s 54	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
10	Gatineau Pow

Bruins Forced to Play Tight Hockey

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Bruins, who for years have been advocates of all-out offensive hockey, are going into a shell. That's on the authority of no less a figure than Manager Art Ross.

Returning yesterday from Toronto, where he left Don Gallinger in the R. C. A. F. and Bill Cowley in the hospital, Art disclosed his latest plans for the Bruins as he caught up on his mail at his Kilby Street office.

The tip-off came when he began to talk about defense. "You know," he declared, "when Pat Egan rounds into shape and Crawford returns to the team, we'll have the best defense in the league."

Defensive Play?

Did that mean the Bruins are going to stress defensive play?

"To a degree," said Ross. "The loss of Cowley and Gallinger, our two best centers, has shot our offensive strength to pieces. We've just got to play tighter hockey."

Will that bring back the old 1-0 and 2-1 scores of former years

"Quite possibly," he answered. "We can't take chances unless we get behind. Then we would have to open up to try and get out in front, and that might prove disastrous. This brand of hockey may prove less interesting to the fans than the high-scoring kind, but we are forced into it."

Ross has also decided to experiment further with his lines. Latest developments find Bep Guidolin, who reports himself ready to skate again, promoted to the first line at left wing, with Art Jackson at center and Herb Cain switching over to right wing. Norm Calladine will center the second line between Buzz Boll and Busher Jackson, with a third line to be picked from five Bruins' farmhands on the Olympics—Russ Kopak, Al Palazzari, Joe Schmidt, Tommy Brennan, and Alan Rittinger. Until Crawford returns in two or three weeks, Guy Labrie of the 'Pics will continue to play defense with Dit Clapper and Egan.

Pics Face Brooklyn

Meanwhile the Olympics were on their way to New York today to meet Brooklyn in Madison Square Garden tonight. Coach Hago Harrington took Palazzari and Kopak back from the Bruins the game, and if Ty Andersen could make the trip, he had just 12 men with him. Rotund Ty had a date with his draft board this morning.

Hago also hopes to be able to use all of his players, including Labrie who is now at home in Quebec, Friday night and Sunday afternoon at the Garden, when Rovers and Brooklyn will be here. Whether Ross will allow him to have the boys he plans to play with the Bruins against Rangers here Saturday night, however, is questionable.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts.	For	Agst
Montreal	20	2	3	43	125	54
Toronto	14	11	2	30	126	104
Boston	12	10	4	28	128	127
Detroit	9	11	4	22	85	97
Chicago	10	15	0	20	94	112
New York	4	20	1	9	83	147

Briefs: Johnny Crawford went home yesterday, probably won't don skates for another week or so . . . A new timing clock is due to be installed at the Garden after Ice-Capades leave tomorrow . . . The big one there now never worked right . . . Bruins do not practice until Friday at the Garden . . . There will be no ice Thursday at the Arena because the floor will be down for the Sportsmen's Show opening there Friday.

Calladine and Boll returned to Boston with Ross . . . All the other boys are taking short vacations . . . Harrington and Ross will confer tomorrow noon on what to do about getting help for the Olympics . . . 'Pics still have two players with Brooklyn, Fernie Flamon and Andy Mader . . . Gerry Bauer still has not returned from Canada to Lowell Textile Institute . . . Could be that the Bruins, once a threat to Canadiens, may wind up struggling for a play-off spot . . . Boston hasn't been out of the Stanley Cup play-downs since 1933-34.

Ferris Sounds Optimistic Note for Track and Field

This is another in a series, written expressly for the Associated Press by sports leaders, in which the prospects for 1944 are discussed.

By Daniel J. Ferris
Secretary-Treasurer, Amateur Athletic Union of the United States

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Track and field athletics flourished in 1943 and the outlook for 1944 is exceedingly bright. The indoor competition this winter is expected to approach prewar standards for brilliancy, despite the great inroads made in the ranks of the champions by enlistment in the armed forces.

While the number of outstanding stars from which to draw has been greatly reduced, sufficient stars are available to guarantee keen competition in a majority of the events which comprise the championship program.

Not Essential

Record performances are, of course, a desirable element in maintaining spectator interest, but they are not absolutely essential. Not one outdoors world's record was made in the U. S. during the 1943 season and only three indoors. The magnet which attracts the dyed-in-the-wool track fans, and they are the backbone of the sport, is keen competition.

Exciting competition is assured when Gil Dodds, the Divinity student of Boston; Bill Hulse, the research chemist of Passaic, N. J.; Don Burnham, the Dartmouth student; Earl Mitchell of the Marines; and other promising runners meet in the mile races which will feature the indoor meets, and particularly those to be held in the eastern half of he U. S. This is the one event which may produce a record-breaking performance. Both Dodds and Hulse have run the mile outdoors faster than any other American ever negotiated that distance. Rudy Simms and Dick Hall, promising freshmen at N. Y. U. and Princeton, respectively, are dark horses to watch.

Miss Rice

The distance races from two miles up will miss the colorful Greg Rice, who is in the service and unable to find time to train, but another Notre Dame alumnus in the person of Ollie Hunter from Erie, Pa., who is now in New York, may improve sufficiently to attack some of Greg's records. Rice has referred to Hunter as his logical successor. Veterans Jimmy Rafferty, Joe McCluskey, and Forest Efaw, will challenge his right to the throne and such promising newcomers as Clayton Farrar, of the U. S. Coast Guard and Ted Vogel of Boston may upset the dope.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Yankees pick Asbury Park, N. J., as site for spring training.

Three Years Ago

Tuss McLaughry and Paul Brown signed as head football coach at Dartmouth and Ohio State, respectively.

Five Years Ago

Long Island beats Marquette, 41-34, before 12,483 in Madison Square Garden basketball.

As usual there is a plethora of good material available for the middle-distance races, the sprints, and the high jump. Outstanding among them are:

(Middle-distancers) Charley Beetham, ex-Ohio State star; Robert Ufer, Michigan; Cliff Bourland, Southern California; Frank P. Cotter and Charley Grohsberger, ex-New York University quartermilers; John Fulton of Stanford; Joe Nowicki, and Al Hayden, ex-Fordham, and Ray Zollner, ex-N. Y. U., now competing for the University of Rochester, and Jimmy Herbert of the Grand Street Boys Club of New York.

Sprinters

(Sprinters) Herbert Thompson and Eulace Peacock of the Manhattan Beach Coast Guard; Claude Young, who won the National junior 100-meter championship for the Chicago Old Timers Club and now competing for the University of Illinois; Ed Conwell, N. Y. U., and George Guida, Shanahan C. C. of Philadelphia, now at the Sampson N. T. S.

(High jumpers) Joshua Williamson, joint holder of the National indoor title; Robert Hodgell of Wisconsin, and Robert Braden, University of Pennsylvania freshman, who tied for first place at 6 ft. 5 in. the National junior outdoor championship last summer. Boo Morcom, who won three I. C. 4-A. titles for the University of New Hampshire last spring, may get permission from the Army to compete in a few meets.

With so many high-class athletes available and some newcomers, still unknown, who will flash to the fore as usual, the indoor season holds out a lot of promise for the fans.

Cleveland Star Catches Kilrea For Top Honors

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 11 (AP)—Two of the hottest performers in the American Hockey League today are teammates Tom Burlington and Lou Trudel of Cleveland. They've recorded 13 points over a space of two weeks, enough to lift the former into a tie for the circuit's top scoring honors, and the latter within shouting distance.

Burlington's six scores last week shot his total to 40 points, and broke up the long monopoly Wally Kilrea of Hershey had on the leadership. A similar performance by Trudel sent him into fourth, only four points off the pace. Kilrea, who leaves soon for Army service, found the net only once the past week, against Buffalo Sunday night in his final appearance against that team for the duration.

The most points racked up by an individual weren't registered by any of these three, however, but by Les Cunningham of Cleveland, seven.

Gordon Sherritt of Indianapolis is the leading penalty maker, being charged with 45 minutes, including three majors—three minutes and a major more than runner-up Vic Lynn, a teammate.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Burlington, Cleveland	12	28	40
Kilrea, Hershey	14	26	40
Gauthier, Hershey	19	18	37
Trudel, Cleveland	15	21	36
Cunningham, Cleveland	13	19	32
Thomson, Indianapolis	10	22	32
Bartholome, Cleveland	12	19	31
Hergert, Hershey	10	20	30
Bennett, Buffalo	13	13	26
Klein, Buffalo	12	14	26

Lazzeri Refuses To Resign Berth At Wilkes-Barre

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11 (AP)—Tony Lazzeri, whose resignation as manager of the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Baseball Club in the Eastern League has been requested, declared, "I won't resign. Let them fire me."

"Why, a year ago they practically begged me to take the job. They represented it as having a future because of the major league tie-up. Future? Pshaw! Now McNally asks me to resign."

Lazzeri probably will visit the Pacific Coast League meeting next Monday at Sacramento. A former New York Yankee and quite a favorite with Bay Area fans, he is expected to experience little difficulty landing another spot as there is a need for experienced baseball leaders.

Columbia Enters

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Columbia has entered 30 men in the Grover Cleveland A. C. track meet Saturday night, opening meet of the indoor season. J. Francis Hall, national 1,000-yard interscholastic king of 1942, is among the entrants.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Virginia 39, V. M. I. 25.
Georgia 44, Clemson 40.
Franklin & Marshall 54, Ursinus 47.
Floyd Bennet Field 47, St. Francis (Brooklyn) 24.
Bainbridge Navy 60, Loyola C. 37.
Haverford (Pa.) 64, West Chester T. 44.

Midwest

Oklahoma Aggies 50, Enid Army Flying School 34.
Olathe Naval Air Base 48, Topeka Army Base 33.
Dow Chemical 56, Ft. Sheridan (Ill.) 42.
William Jewell Naval 51, Rockhurst 36.
Lambert Field Naval 53, Washington U. 38.
Central Col., Pella, Iowa, 50, Penn C. 36.
Iowa Preflight 63, Simpson C. 25.

West

Salt Lake Army Air Base 62, Bushnell Army Hospital 24.
Kearns Field 70, Hill Field 41.
Provo (Utah) Steelers 49, Fort Douglas 45.
Gonzaga 60, Eastern Washington 43.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—The oddest of the ideas about baseball to turn up this winter is the suggestion offered to the Sporting News by advertising man William C. D'Arcy of St. Louis . . . He proposes a 16-team major league "road show" to pay week-end visits to smaller centers and thus stimulate interest and participation in the game . . . Besides requiring some 300 more players of major league ability, the program would need adequate parks in the small towns and some substitute for the minor leagues to develop young players . . . The fans would hardly support bush league baseball on week days when they could save their dimes and watch big leaguers on Saturday and Sunday.

In a letter to Asa Bushnell, outlining his protest about football officials who get too close to the scene of action, Columbia's Lou Little explains: "Next fall, if these officials do not stand where they belong, I am going to coach my men (if I have any who can run) to trample right over the official and not pay any attention to him."

Latest additions to the series of sports instructional books for Naval Aviation physical instructors are on mass exercises and how to organize the sports program—including such required equipment as "score sheets, pencils." . . . Red Smith, out as assistant coach of the Green Bay Packers, may hook on with the grid Giants if the Giants don't get smart and give the job to Red's old Notre Dame pal, Jack Lavelle. . . . Navy Secretary Frank Knox was due to be the principal speaker at the Washington Touchdown Club dinner tonight. . . . George Harvey, Penn State track coach, can't decide whether to enter a one-mile or two-mile relay team in the indoor track meets this winter because the Navy has given him so many good prospects.

Roger Terwilliger, 1942 National Decathlon champion from De Kalb, Ill., is a cadet at the Pampa, Texas, Army Air Field. He had 68 hours of flying time before his induction last May . . . Before the New Year's Lily Bowl game in Bermuda, Frank Buckley, the Navy blocking back from Saranac, N. Y., wasn't sure he could remember the plays. So Buck had them typed out and taped to his football pants . . . When a teammate warned him that an Army player might see the instructions during a pileup, Buck replied: "I'm not worried about that. If they're like me, it'll take them a month to figure them out."

Hoppe and Cochran Continue Billiard Match in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—Champion Willie Hoppe led Welker Cochran, his rival for nearly 30 years, 500 to 441 today as the two cue artists entered the second day's play here in their 1,900-point cross-country three-cushion billiards match.

Hoppe put on one of his characteristic scoring sprees to win last night's block after Cochran had taken the afternoon session, 50 to 46 in 46 innings.

The champion, with runs of nine, six and four, registered 24 points in the last 12 innings to overcome a 40 to 30 lead and win 54 to 49 in 45 innings. Cochran, extitlist from San Francisco, had a high run of five. The match, a non-title affair, began in Kansas City last week where Hoppe finished with a 400 to 342 lead.

McSpaden Closes With Rush To Win Open at Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11 (AP)—America's richest golf prize, the $12,500 Los Angeles open championship, is the latest conquest of Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Philadelphia.

After winning four of his last six tournaments, the Quaker City professional triumphed in another yesterday at the Wilshire Country Club with a 72-hole total of 278.

Finished With Rush

He finished with a rush in the final 18 holes to post a scorching 66, five under par, and beat the best previous 72-hole score for the open over this course—a 285 in 1933 by Craig Wood, the New Yorker who holds the national open championship for the duration.

Jug won his newest laurels and $4,375 in war bonds by consistency in all departments of the game. His four rounds were 69-72-71-66 for the par-71 course.

Johnny Bulla of Atlanta, who won the Los Angeles open in 1941, finished second this time with 281 to pocket $2,125. His last round was a par performance made in the face of McSpaden's previously posted score.

Leonard Dodson of La Jolla, Calif., Wood, and Toledo's Byron Nelson tied with 282s for next place and a prize of $1,125 each. The veteran Willie Hunter of Santa Monica, Calif., was a stroke behind to collect $625. Tied for next place with 285s and winning $387 each were Olin Dutra of Los Angeles and Jimmy Hines of New York. Marvin Stahl, Los Angeles, and George Fazio, Pine Valley, N. J., tied at 286 to win $237.50 each.

Byrd Cracked Up

Sammy Byrd, the former New York Yankee outfielder who set the pace for the first two rounds, cracked up badly and his final round of 75 left him tied at 287 with Ellsworth Vines, ex-tennis champion. Their purse was $187.50 each. Art Bell, San Francisco, was next with 288 and $150, and Harry Cooper, Minneapolis, and Willie Goggin, New York, tied at 289 and $117.50 each.

Vines had two bad holes, the ninth and 18th, and he three-putted both on all four rounds. It was Vines' first big tournament and he played mighty good golf otherwise.

Ralph Evans of suburban Inglewood topped the amateur entrants with 290. Tied for next place among the Simon-pures with 291 were Arthur King of La Jolla and Bruce McCormick of Pasadena. Johnny Dawson, Los Angeles, was next with 292.

Postwar Meeting Brings Baseball Heads Together

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—Procedure for the postwar return to baseball of players now in the armed services, and a proposed reorganization of minor leagues, are the two principal subjects on the agenda of the special baseball meeting to be held in New York Feb. 5.

Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who made that announcement yesterday, has invited committees from the minor leagues as well as both major circuits to attend the session.

Some observers believe Landis may decide to make "free agents" of players from minor loops who were taken over by major league clubs with the understanding they would be returned to their former teams after the war.

Major league spokesmen, however, contend that the "free agent" status would work to the disadvantage of such players, inasmuch as they would be without any affiliations.

National and American League representatives will discuss with minor league officials proposed territorial changes designed to produce more geographically compact minor circuits.

Bob Carpenter Started Down With Bush Leagues

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Bob Carpenter is a fellow who can take it. Thrice in his 28 years the new president of the Phillies has stood with his hand on the door latch of fame—and turned away to things less spectacular but more important.

In 1938, Bob was bent on becoming the best end in college football. Wallace Wade at Duke had the best eleven in the East and Bob had been his varsity end for two years. Duke had held its nine foes scoreless, but bowed to Southern California, 7-3, in the Rose Bowl.

But Bob was missing. He went home on Christmas—and met Mary Kaye Phelps.

At du Pont

"Shucks," says Bob, "I wasn't going to let some other boy marry Mary, so I packed up and left Duke. Instead of being a football hero, I became a family man. And I made the right decision."

A few weeks later Bob, a scion of the du Ponts, obtained a job in the du Pont industrial empire. As a bridgegroom, he hoped for something lucrative.

"But I started at the bottom," he says. "They put me in the public relations department, and I did any chores the rest of the staff wanted me to do."

Bob switched to sports promotion 18 months later, and plugged along in the bush leagues until November, 1943—when his big break came. Phillies' President William D. Cox was banned from organized baseball for gambling, and Bob was elected his successor.

But just a few days earlier his draft board had put him in 1-A and ordered him up for induction Jan. 18. Even before Carpenter took over as Phillies boss, he made plans for putting the club in capable hands during his absence. Bob is accustomed to successful sports promotion.

With Mack

Carpenter acquired the Wilmington team of the American basketball league. Then, a couple of years ago, Bob's friend Connie Mack asked him to head the Wilmington Blue Rocks of the Interstate Baseball League, a farm club of Mack's Philadelphia Athletics. Under Bob's leadership the team finished at the top for two years.

Bob and Mack have been friends since the day in Bob's childhood when his father, Robert R. M. Carpenter, Sr., a du Pont vice-president, took him to the Athletics' Shibe Park dugout before a game and introduced him to the baseball patriarch.

Bob is devoted to baseball, but has other sports interests. His wife shares his sports interests—she played baseball herself at Tower School, a preparatory school which they both attended.

Washington Plans Football in 1944

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 11 (AP)—Coach Ralph (Pest) Welch said yesterday the University of Washington would go ahead with football during 1944 regardless of whether other members of the Pacific Coast Conference northern division again drop the sport. He said university authorities notified him to plan for the season.

Welch said the training program would be revised to include a short practice period in the spring and another in midsummer. The summer practice is made possible by the year-around presence of Navy and Marine trainees.

The Pacific Coast Conference has approved midsummer wartime practice.

Mack Is Determined To Vacate Cellar

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 (AP)—Connie Mack, president of the American League Athletics, today agreed with stockholders and directors of the club that the A's should make a "determined effort to quit the league cellar this summer."

Connie's son, Roy Mack, vice-president of the club, said: "My father believes Philadelphia fans should have a better representative in the American League than the teams we have been showing them in the past. If and when we can obtain the ball players to help our club, we are going out and get them."

Movie a Hit

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—The American League's movie, "World Series," featuring no glamour girls or cinema stars, is a smash hit, says producer Lew Fonseca.

He said the American League office has been deluged with requests for the movie of the 1943 World Series. They come from all sections of the United States and Canada—from service units, civic clubs, colleges, high schools, fraternity organizations and other groups. In one day, Fonseca said, 800 requests for the film were received—and each for from one to 100 showings.

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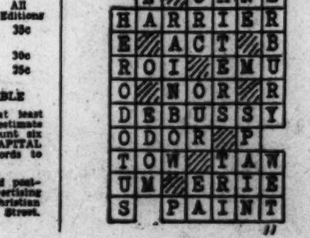

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Courtesy New York Zoological Society

'What Big Eyes You Have!'

A "Mascot Menagerie" of pet wild animals and mascots brought back from foreign countries by returning servicemen, recently opened at the Bronx Zoo, includes the Margay cat pictured above. This unusual feline was acquired in Bahia, Brazil.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Control Units From Electric Irons Help Fight Aircraft Fires?

The little metal disc that used to control the temperature of milady's electric iron is serving now as a sky fireman, ready to help put out blazes in Uncle Sam's war planes.

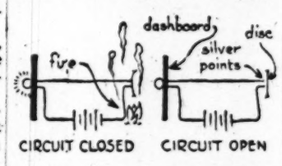
These control units or bi-metal disc theromostats, which are being turned out by the thousands by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., are about the size of half dollars. When attached to motors and other strategic parts of combat planes, they operate on much the same principle as the automatic sprinkler devices used in factories and office buildings.

If a fire breaks out in the vicinity of one of the airplane "robot fire patrols," the high temperature causes the bi-metal disc to move slightly and touch two tiny silver contacts, thus closing an electrical circuit. Current thus made to flow through the circuit causes a light to flash on the dashboard in front of the pilot, notifying him instantly of the location of the danger point.

It is, of course, patently impossible for the pilot to leave the controls and dash to the threatened point with a fire hose (of which the plane hasn't any) or even with a chemical fire extinguisher.

He can, however, pull a lever, located within easy reach, which will release a flood of carbon dioxide gas at the indicated spot, thus putting out the fire caused by, say, a tracer bullet, a gasoline leak, or an overheated motor.

Thermostats are also made to detect motor trouble in mechanized vehicles of war and to spot overheating in gun equipment aboard battleships. Air compressors are used on warships to "blow out" corrosive gases from the barrel after a big gun has been fired. Mounted on the compressors, the little metal sentinels flash a signal if overheating becomes imminent.



Thus warned, engineers can immediately seek the cause of the overheating, correct the trouble, and thus keep the air compressors functioning, so that the gunfire can be maintained.

W. P. Keasbey

Drawn by Tom

"Shame on you, Junior . . . eating the food that should go to our armed forces!"

A Verse for Today . . .

Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life.
—JOHN 4:14

In Lighter Vein

Next Best Thing

A young Naval officer home on leave was discussing arrangements for his wedding.

Mother, who was anxious to make a good show, exclaimed: "Tom, don't forget when the cake is cut you must help the bride to cut it with your sword."

"But," said Tom, "I haven't a sword—only a revolver."

"Well," said father, "I can see naught else for it, lad. Tha'll ha' to shoot it!"—Tit-Bits.

Up in the Air

The only ones keeping pace with the high cost of living are a few far-sighted architects and city engineers who are already taking flivver planes and helicopters into consideration in their city planning.

Facts and Figures

FIVE TREES IN THE FOREST ARE NEEDED TO SUPPLY EACH MAN IN THE ARMED FORCES WITH EQUIPMENT
IT'S A FACT THE FIRST BIBLE PUBLISHED IN THE U.S. WAS ISSUED FROM THE HARVARD COLLEGE PRESS IN 1663
WEEDS DO AN ESTIMATED THREE BILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF DAMAGE ANNUALLY TO THE SOIL AND CROPS OF AMERICAN FARMS
K. PARRIS

Daily Anecdote

A Pet, Too

Howard Chandler Christy, the artist, was walking down the street one day, when a dog ran out of a yard and began snapping at his heels. Christy ordered the dog away, but the animal continued to pursue him. Impatiently he lifted his foot and gave the beast a shove. The dog howled.

A woman rushed out of a house, calling out, "Brute! That little creature is a pet, and is not accustomed to such treatment."

"I beg your pardon, madam," replied Christy, placatingly, "I didn't intend to hurt your dog. You should have called him off."

"He would not have hurt you," protested the woman, "He's a pet."

"I don't doubt that," said Christy. "But I don't care to be bitten." He smiled whimsically. "You see, I'm something of a favorite at home myself."

Brevities

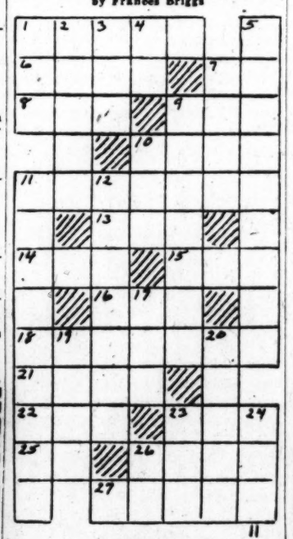
The announcement that each citizen will have eleven pounds less meat in 1944 means that the centerpiece of a sandwich will be thinner than ever.—Indianapolis News.

To get good and warm write a letter to your Congressman about the fuel shortage and then, to cool off, burn the letter in the furnace.—Boston Globe.

In the post-war world, instead of a car in every garage, maybe it will be a jeep.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What English philosopher was called "The Admirable Doctor"?
6—What was Greek name of deity known to Romans as Cupid?
7—You would locate Juan de Fuca Strait on map of what continent (abbr.)?
8—Herbs tree, fruit, and flower in Milton's poem are "glist'ring" with what?
9—Brevity is said to be the soul of what?
10—What is a river of northwestern France??
11—Cross-country runner is called what?
13—One versed in histrionics would, do what?
14—What is first name of author of "New World A-Coming"?
15—What is a large bird of Australia?
16—And not.
18—Nocturnes "Clouds," "Festivals," and "Sirens" were composed by whom?
21—Scent.
22—Tugboats do what?
23—What is a line from which players at marbles shoot?
25—What is a suffix in nouns from Latin?
26—Detroit, Michigan, is nearest which of Great Lakes?
27—If you emulated Giotto, would you write, paint, or fight?

Down
1—What article of furniture might be on "irundles"?
2—What is any place of public contest?
3—What is one of animals mentioned in rhyme about Little Boy Blue?
4—Bone.
5—What city of Connecticut is noted for manufacture of watches and clocks?
7—How many symphonies did Beethoven compose?
9—Theophile Gautier gained fame as what (pl.)?
10—The grampus.
11—Who was the famous Greek historian?
12—Bridge Bifrost is what in mythology?
17—Pronoun.
19—What was the name given to Eoan?
20—General Franco is Prime Minister of what country?
22—What is a prefix meaning "three"?
24—Moist.
26—Each (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— CONGRESS RETURNS TO WASHINGTON.

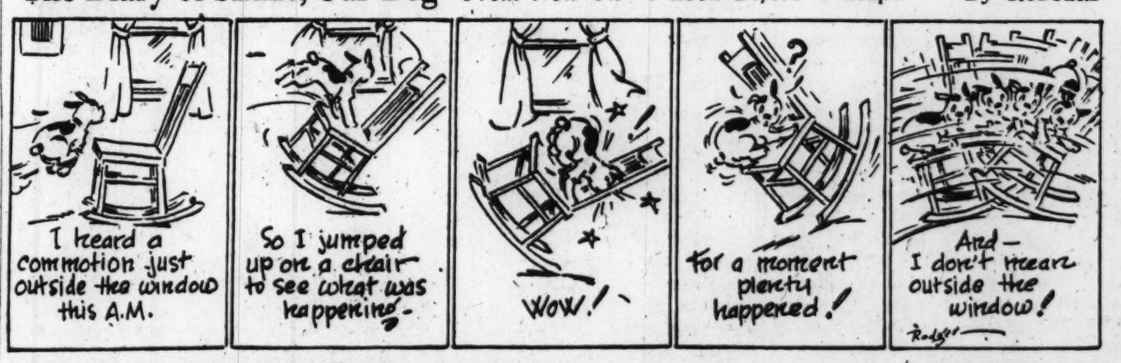
I'D RATHER BE AT TARAWA THAN FACE MY CONSTITUENTS AGAIN
ME TOO
HIS EARS ARE STILL BURNING AFTER HEARING WHAT THE HOME FOLKS THOUGHT OF HIM
DID YOU FIND OUT WHAT THE FOLKS BACK HOME THOUGHT, SENATOR?
WHAT DO YOU THINK?
I WON'T NEED YOU ANYMORE, SPIKE, NOW THAT I'M BACK IN WASHINGTON
CONGRESSMAN

Just for Fun—*Steps to Poise*

By O'MALLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*From Now On—I Look Before I Leap!*

By RODGERS


I heard a commotion just outside the window this A.M.
So I jumped up on a chair to see what was happening.
WOW!
for a moment plenty happened!
And— I don't mean outside the window!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Nothing to It*

By THE HAGERS

"And where," I asked, "shall we obtain Our rescue ship—that needed plane?"
"I borrowed one. It's old, not new," The Bo'sun quacked, "but it will do.
I'll fly the blarsted seaplane, mate; You mark the course and navigate."
Said I, "We won't be flying blind. The pole star I can always find!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Russia to Poland

The best thing about Moscow's proposal for a settlement of the Russian-Polish border is that it seems to open a door to negotiation. For months the Polish Government in Exile and the Kremlin have not been speaking to each other. With the Red Army driving daily farther into territory claimed by both, it has appeared that Russia might simply leave the discussion of boundaries to the kind of words which come from the cannon's mouth.

Now the official Tass Agency has come out with an invitation to Poland to join the recent Russo-Czechoslovakian mutual defense pact, declaring:

> The eastern frontiers of Poland can be established by agreement with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union does not consider the border of 1939 as immovable.

This looks like an offer to negotiate—within limits. We hope it can be dealt with as such. But when Moscow in the same statement indicts the "Polish Émigré Government" in London as incapable of establishing friendly relations with Russia or organizing resistance to the Germans, one must wonder whom it intends to negotiate with. A Polish "Émigré" Government in Moscow?

Moscow is not opening to negotiation and "agreement" the border that Poland won in the Riga Treaty of 1921. We may feel that Russia is rather arbitrary about the Riga line, that its abrogation of the treaty is being "imposed" on a weak Poland today much as it declares the boundary of 1921 was imposed on a weak Russia by Poland. But apparently the Russians feel about the lands of Western Ukraina and Western White Russia much as the French did about Alsace and Lorraine, and by all ethnological tests the Poles are a minority in those areas.

From the Russian standpoint the proposal is not arbitrary. It opens for discussion the boundaries of 1939, saying that "modifications can be introduced into these borders . . . in order that regions wherein the Polish population predominates be handed over to Poland." Moscow further suggests the Curzon line as a proper border. That line was fixed by non-Russian arbitrators as fair in 1919.

One might suppose also that the Poles would be attracted to the Russian suggestion that Poland should be restored as a "strong and independent state" by the return of territory taken by the Germans. There is good reason to believe that the Allies have favorably discussed plans for shifting the German population of East Prussia into Germany and awarding that rich territory to the Poles. This would wipe out that geographical monstrosity, the Polish Corridor, and more than compensate for anything the Poles might lose east of the Curzon line.

Indeed, by any such arrangement Poland would come out of the war with more cohesive and defensible borders than she went in with. This would be particularly true if there followed what Moscow asks for—"the establishment of friendship between the Soviet and Poland on the basis of solid, good neighborly relations and mutual respect," with the added possibility of Poland's participation in the Russian-Czech mutual assistance pact. We hope means will be found to use Russia's proposal as a door to settlement by agreement.

More Bible Readers

What does it mean when Bible readers in the United States increase from 59 per cent to 64 per cent of the population in a year? What is the significance of the upward jump from 48 per cent to 57 per cent for the 21 to 29 year group?

The answer obviously lies in the war. The mothers are turning to their Bibles. They always have, in every national and personal emergency, and always found solace and comfort. But now the young wives and sisters and sweethearts must be added. A 9 per cent increase of Bible readers among those in their twenties so indicates.

Bible-reading young women presage a coming younger generation who will have the advantage of being reared by Bible-reading mothers. Children of such mothers will have the advantage of Sunday School tutelage and training. And thousands of lads in the service who will be the fathers of these youngsters will know by actual experience something of the efficacy of prayer and the value of Bible promises over which women at home are poring.

More Bible reading today not only must bless the readers, but it promises much good for the generation to come.

Reconversion

Mr. Baruch is establishing quite a position for himself in Washington. It fails to carry some of the panoply of formal office, the walnut desk, gold telephone, official license plates and such, but operating from a park bench of a sort available to the most humble citizen, he has become a backstop for the whole economic play of the war. When Washington is in trouble, it turns to Bernard Baruch.

And he enjoys something denied to many an official ensconced in a room lavish with silken flags beside his chair and plaster eagles on the ceiling, namely the support and confidence of a broad cross-section of the people.

Not a few Americans, ranging from soldiers and labor concerned with post-war jobs to industry loaded with contracts that might evanesce over night, rejoiced when they learned that Mr. Baruch had been assigned the job of planning for the reconversion of the vast plant to peacetime production.

The first tangible step in this planning is now before us. It is the Uniform Article for Termination of War Contracts. It is designed to avoid some of the confusion, loss of time, uncontrolled profits, and ruinous losses that prevailed two decades ago when war contracts were cancelled.

For the layman, this uniform article is liable to look like nothing so much as a column of small type. The essence of it, however, is very important, for it allows the contracting officer to make a quick, individually tailored termination settlement, including allowance for reasonable profit, with each firm at the time hostilities cease, and to pay it on the spot.

Moreover, a uniform method, to be used alike by all the services, is provided for those probably relatively few instances in which an agreement cannot be reached between the Government's contracting agent and the producer. In general, this uniform method simply provides that the contractor is to be paid in full for all articles completed on the termination date, and six per cent profit for those articles in process of assembly or fabrication. Exceptions are provided for stocks of materials and for other contingencies that necessarily vary from industry to industry.

All this, of course, is far from being the final answer to the huge problem of reconversion. But it does furnish sound basis for expecting that industries will know precisely where to turn upon termination, and that they will receive from the Government, without undue delay, some cash payment with which to begin switching back to normal lines. So far, so good.

Effects of Broken Pledges

Irrespective of whether the United States is so far ahead in its production program that no industrial strike can decisively hamper the war effort, or whether even the threat to strike stiffens enemy morale and prolongs the war, one other aspect of recent troubles needs to be emphasized—the reaction of Congress, of the men in the armed services, and of the public generally.

It might be well to recall here the sound advice of Van A. Bittner, Vice-President of the United Steel Workers of America, in a recent talk to members of the International Typographical Union in Washington. Mr. Bittner said:

> The word of my union and the word of your union to a signed collective bargaining contract is the finest bond that we have in America in the industrial field. . . . My advice to you is this: Carry out the terms of your contract.
>
> You bring this matter to the attention of every enemy that organized labor has in Congress. And you think the Smith-Connally bill is bad! I am telling you that if these things go on, we'll say, "We wish we had some liberal legislation like the Smith-Connally bill," in the years that are to come.

This newspaper—along with many other metropolitan dailies—has received many letters from servicemen abroad decrying strikes at home. Some of these have been published. They seem to be indicative of a feeling by men in uniform that they have been let down by the unions at home. This will not help organized labor when the boys return.

Civilians, including parents of soldiers and sailors, have written, too. Nearly all of them complain that organized labor's no-strike pledge has been repeatedly violated. They do not perhaps take enough account of the Government's own implied promise to hold down prices. They simply feel that labor's word should be as good as that "finest bond" to which Mr. Bittner referred. For labor's own sake, we would amend his advice: "Carry out the terms of your pledge!"

Taking a Lot for Granted

"Oil for Inflation"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a long-term reader of The Christian Science Monitor, I must take sharp exception to your editorial, "Oil for Inflation." As a small independent oil producer, I thought this article showed a distressing lack of understanding of the problems involved.

To get the background of this problem, one must think back to the time in the early days of the depression when, in the midst of an oversupply of oil, the East Texas oil field, the largest field ever discovered, was brought into production. The resultant flush production brought absolute chaos to the oil industry so that the mid-continent oil price dropped to 10c per barrel, from the price of $2.50 at which it had sold in 1929. In an attempt to bolster the economic structure, one of Mr. Roosevelt's first acts after his inauguration in 1933 was to establish a price of $1 a barrel for oil.

However, the great production of East Texas during the 30's kept the market depressed so that the oil industry entered the war period with crude petroleum still selling for about the same figure that it did in 1933 and with oil in such supply that the American public had never been forced to give thought to the possibility of an oil shortage. Not since 1939 has the country found new oil as fast as it is being used.

Oil is one of the cheapest commodities, selling under Government price ceilings at a level of 63 per cent on the Government's Labor Department price index scale—as against a level of 102 per cent for the average of all commodities. This price is lower than the cost to the producer of going out and discovering and producing new oil. As the result of this low-price level, many of the workers of the industry have left for the higher-paying war jobs. Many of the independent producers, who in the old days discovered many of the new fields, have become discouraged and sold out in favor of more hopeful lines of endeavor. Wells are being abandoned and possible fields for future secondary recovery production lost.

The American oil industry is still producing at top speed to supply the needs of our country and about 95 per cent of those of the whole Allied war effort despite these very unfavorable conditions—and it has never for a moment considered doing otherwise. What your editorial writer—and the whole country—needs to know is that this cannot go on forever. Our oil barrel is running dry and no amount of OPA rulings will fill it again. Only the long, slow search of the "wild-catter" and the geologist, supported by a price that will pay for the work, will replenish our supply of oil!

The independent producers of crude petroleum were stressing the growing seriousness of the situation before Pearl Harbor. A proper price had been recommended long before the President's "hold-the-line" order. It has been only desperation at the dire straits of many of our number that has caused us to band together and appeal directly to Congress for relief from the situation in which the OPA has placed us.

Bradford, Pa. D. T. ANDRUS

Oil Prices

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read your editorial, "Oil for Inflation." I publish a newspaper in the heart of the largest oilfield in the Mountain West and naturally have been watching the progress of the legislation to which you refer.

You did not say so nor did you imply that it is so, but other publications opposed to the upping in crude prices have said that the big oil interests were back of this measure.

I do not think this is a fact. My observation here is that they are indifferent. Low crude prices are forcing the independents, the "little fellows," out of business very rapidly and the big companies are absorbing them. This does not seem to be deliberate in design but it is the logic of events.

When a little wildcatter meets bad luck, when he does not get production constantly, he cannot stay in the business, whereas the big operators can absorb the shock. When the little fellow does get production—and then has to pay several kinds of State and Federal taxes, together with high wages, he must have a fair price to survive.

So summing it, my belief is that the big oil interests eventually benefit by a high cost and low price situation such as now prevails; they will in time have no competition among the small and venturesome independents.

Cut Bank, Mont. DAN WHETSTONE

For Cheaper Oil

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was delighted to read your editorial "Oil for Inflation." Quite aside from the fact (a fact so few seem willing to accept) that all of us must make sacrifices to keep prices down, one point may interest the oil people.

For some years I bought fuel oil for my house at between five and six cents a gallon. This was about 40 per cent more than coal would have cost, but the convenience, etc., caused us to pay the difference.

Most people around here feel that gas is an even better and more convenient fuel than oil but many have not felt like paying the extra cost, which in our case was estimated to be equal to oil at between seven and eight cents a gallon.

Today, we are paying nine cents for oil, and get it at that price only because of huge Government subsidies for transportation. We would already be better off with gas, and should oil advance much more, or be at a comparable figure in the postwar period, I have no doubt that thousands in the Northeast would convert, and how would that please the oil people? M. R.

Natick, Mass.

Strikes—Acts of Treason?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The threat of a railroad strike brought once again the realization of how badly the home front is failing to back up the men on the fighting fronts. It is probably not entirely fair to single out any one group as a "selfish minority," because nearly everyone is guilty in some degree.

I feel very disgusted whenever I read in the newspaper that farmers are demanding higher prices because labor is being paid so much, and then read in the next column that labor is demanding higher wages to meet the increased cost of living. Obviously everyone is very willing and anxious for everyone else to make sacrifices.

Granted that there are a large number of inequities, if every group followed the example of the U. M. W. and the railroad unions to obtain its demands, then we might as well call in our Army and Navy and turn the world over to Hitler and Tojo. If the President were to fight fire with fire he might refuse to attend to his duties as Chief Executive until the farmers and unions promised to behave. Or Congress might refuse to vote any further appropriations for supplies for our armed forces.

Labor's no-strike pledge has been broken so many times that all it amounts to now is a promise that "we won't strike so long as all our demands are met." It is high time that a strike in a war industry be recognized for what it is: an act of treason in the same category as a mutiny in our armed forces.

Congress should immediately act to outlaw strikes for the duration and should provide severe penalties for violations. Any union which calls a strike should have all its activities suspended for the duration and the funds in its treasury frozen. Until this is done, Americans will continue to die needlessly on the battlefronts because people on the home front put their own selfish interests ahead of the lives of their countrymen.

LT. (JG) W. L. G. SMITH

U. S. Naval Air Station, Grosse Ile, Mich.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Becky's Wisdom

Becky Sharp's acute remark that it is not difficult to be virtuous on ten thousand a year has its application to nations; and it is futile to expect a hungry and squalid population to be anything but violent and gross." —"Joseph Priestley" (1874) by THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY.

As the Congress Reconvenes

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

A few minutes after Congress reassembled at noon yesterday, it adjourned again. Thereupon an old custom was followed. Correspondents from the press gallery trooped down on to the green-carpeted floor and in the hail-fellow-well-met atmosphere that prevailed, like the reunion of a small high-school class after a three weeks' Christmas holiday, swapped gossip, exchanged comment, and discussed a good many important items of one sort or another.

Thus, while the authority for none of the following statements may be cited, they represent what at the moment, I believe, is the immediate legislative prospect in the Senate.

To begin with, the folks back home threw a great scare into the Senators who rejected a Federal law for soldiers voting. The original proposal was narrowly defeated by a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats who substituted what was, in effect, a pious resolution calling upon the 48 separate States to take action individually to allow the boys to vote. Three weeks at home among constituents convinced a good many Senators that they made a mistake.

* * *

As sentiment now stands, I believe the original bill could be passed by a substantial majority. What will probably happen is that the new bill by Senator Scott Lucas (D), of Illinois, or something like it, will be introduced and passed, and that a Federal system for distributing, collecting and bringing home the ballots will be approved.

So much for soldiers' votes. On the next most controversial question, at the moment—Senator Walter F. George's amendments to the war-contract re-negotiation clauses which Treasury opponents declare would open the sluice gates for war profiteering—the immediate belief seems to be that George will be defeated. I get the impression in talking to a number of Senators that the sentiment against the George proposal, contained as a "rider" in the pending tax bill, is pretty strong. Congress may not be willing to give Mr. Roosevelt the taxes he has been asking for, for a couple of years now, but it is not prepared to go so far in the other direction that it will open further big loopholes in the tax laws that already exist.

When the Senate has polished off the subject of taxes, and subsidies, it will probably be up against a real passion-rousing controversy, the bill to repeal the poll-tax laws. The House has overwhelmingly passed a bill to wipe out poll taxes as a qualification for voting. The Senate Judiciary Committee has approved it. Now it runs head-on into the Senate rule on "cloture," which can only be applied by a two-thirds Senate vote.

* * *

Here is the feeling of Congressional leaders on the chances of this bill (not on the merits or demerits of the measure, you understand, but on the prospects of passage): The bill, if it could come to a vote in the Senate, would get a majority and would become law; the Senate favors it. But the Southern Senators will institute a filibuster, and the bill does not have votes enough to scale the obstacle with the ladder provided by the archaic Senate cloture rule. Hence it will fail. With this prospect, the desire of Congressional leaders is to show the alleged futility of the fight as early in the debate as possible. Hence, the Senate trend is to shrug shoulders over the parliamentary device which prevents a majority from expressing its will, and after a day or two of debate to ask for a cloture vote which—not being successful—will shortly kill the whole drive.

On the political front, Republican Senators came back more hopeful than ever of November election victory, Democrats more discouraged. Of course, many things may change in the meantime. I even talked to one Democratic Senator yesterday who deplored the failure to build up a possible Roosevelt "understudy" if the President finally declines to run. I must say he is in a minority. Most Senators, of both parties, take the view that no Democrat but Roosevelt has a chance of election; so the selection of an alternative would be of little save speculative interest.

New Names Again?

The Wide Horizon

By Eugene Van Cleef

Ohio State University Department of Geography

A geographic style was set by many nations after World War I, more particularly by the newly created nations. They changed the names of their cities. The old city of Prague became Praha, Christiania resolved itself into simple Oslo, and when letters addressed "Constantinople" reached that unique metropolis, the local authorities stamped it "place unknown." The Turks recognized only Istanbul. Even our good friends the Chinese introduced some changes, among them Peiping in place of Peking; and our good neighbor Brazil announced Belem as more appropriate than well-known Para.

The public press took most of these so-called new names in stride. Actually the names were not new. They were merely native forms which had long been in service. But some have been so deeply engraved upon the public mind that their eradication is impossible. Italy had joined the caravan of name revisionists by suggesting Firenze as a substitute for Florence, Venezia for Venice, Napoli for Naples, and many, many others. But the British rebelled at this point. They said flatly we shall not change our maps of Italy. Our literary world has immortalized too many Italian names. Think of recasting "The Merchant of Venice" into "The Merchant of Venezia," or rewriting a line in Byron's Childe Harold so as to look like this: "Ungrateful Firenze! Dante sleeps afar."

* * *

Although most of these new names were not new, some important new names did appear and their adoption by the world has not been a matter of choice. There is Leningrad which replaced Petrograd which in turn had substituted for St. Petersburg. Stalingrad in honor of Stalin now serves for former Tsaritsyn. None of these new names is difficult to spell or pronounce, but there is Baile Atha Cliath doing duty for Dublin. Shall we adopt it? Or again should we accede to České Budějovice or retain world renowned Budweis? The Polish name Lwow must be fairly sneezed out as an alternative to the more simple Lemberg.

As unimportant as this whole question of geographic names may seem to some of us, it looms as critical to the nations concerned. Is there a solution to this situation? Must we be prepared to accept changes after each world war? To answer these questions, in part at least, let's note first how we came to adopt many of these name forms.

German map-makers are largely responsible for simplified forms of foreign geographic names. These cartographers took many liberties with names when they prepared their atlases and wall maps. Sometimes they translated them into the German language or transliterated them, that is, spelled them in such manner that when pronounced by the Germans, they would yield sounds similar to the original. British map-makers copied the German pattern, occasionally introducing modifications of their own.

* * *

A board on geographic names in England, known as "Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use," now decides upon "official" forms, while America has the "United States Board of Geographical Names." The U. S. Board's decisions frequently are influenced by those of the British Committee. However, the American group of persons sometimes recommends those unpronounceable names.

Although cities, like people, have a right to expect the public to address them by their correct and official names, nevertheless, so long as we remain aware of the correct forms, it seems we may justifiably use an alternative if there be one and particularly so if such alternatives make a strong public appeal.

On the other hand, some geographic names from the point of view of our State Department are illegal. There is "Manchukuo," not the name of a city but of a political unit, which replaced Manchuria when the Japanese set up a puppet government there. The American State Department has never recognized that procedure. That Department never uses the name Manchukuo unless it must and then places it inside quotation marks.

Americans will not go wrong generally, if they recognize only those geographic names recognized by the State Department and spell them as suggested by the United States Board of Geographical Names.

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